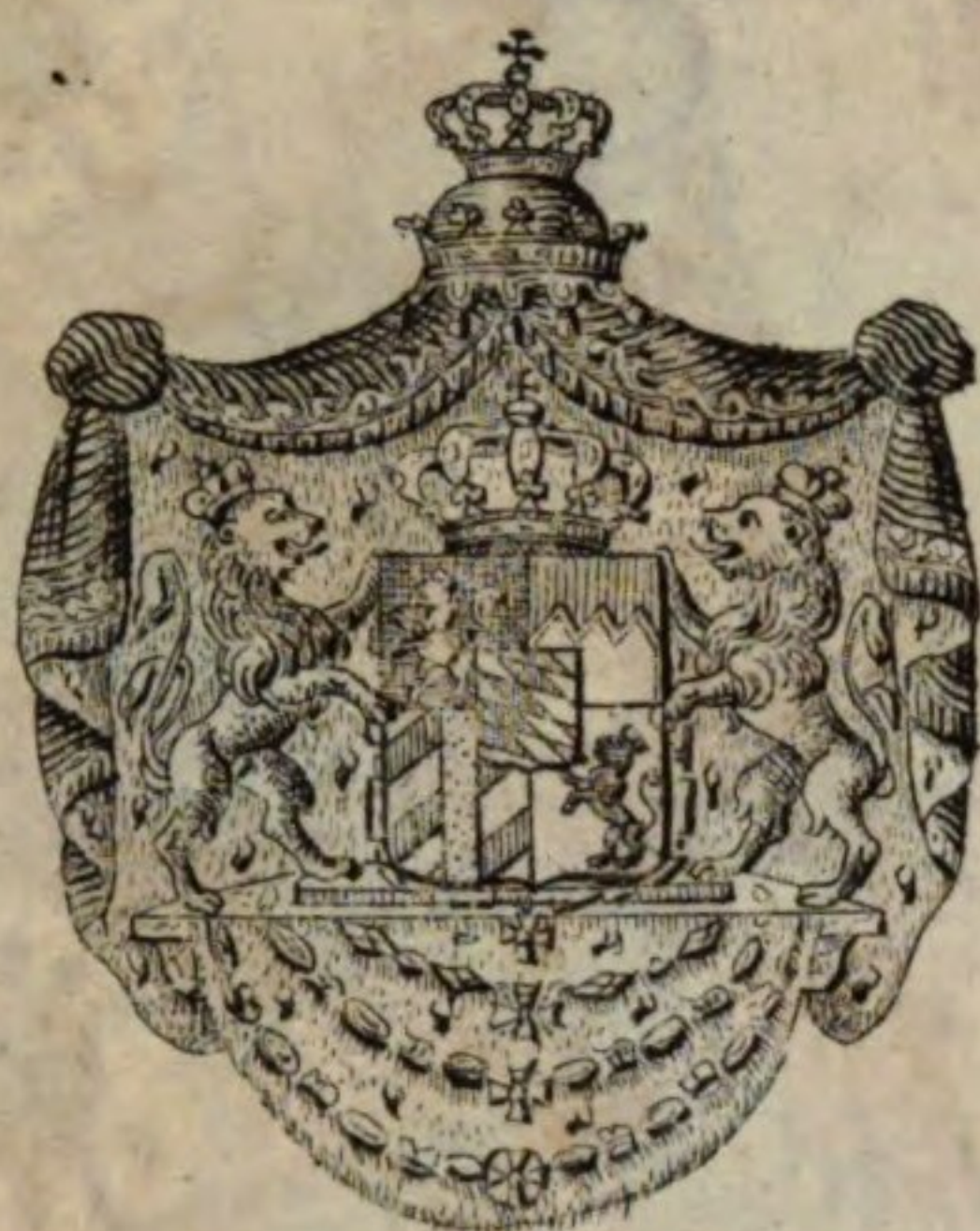
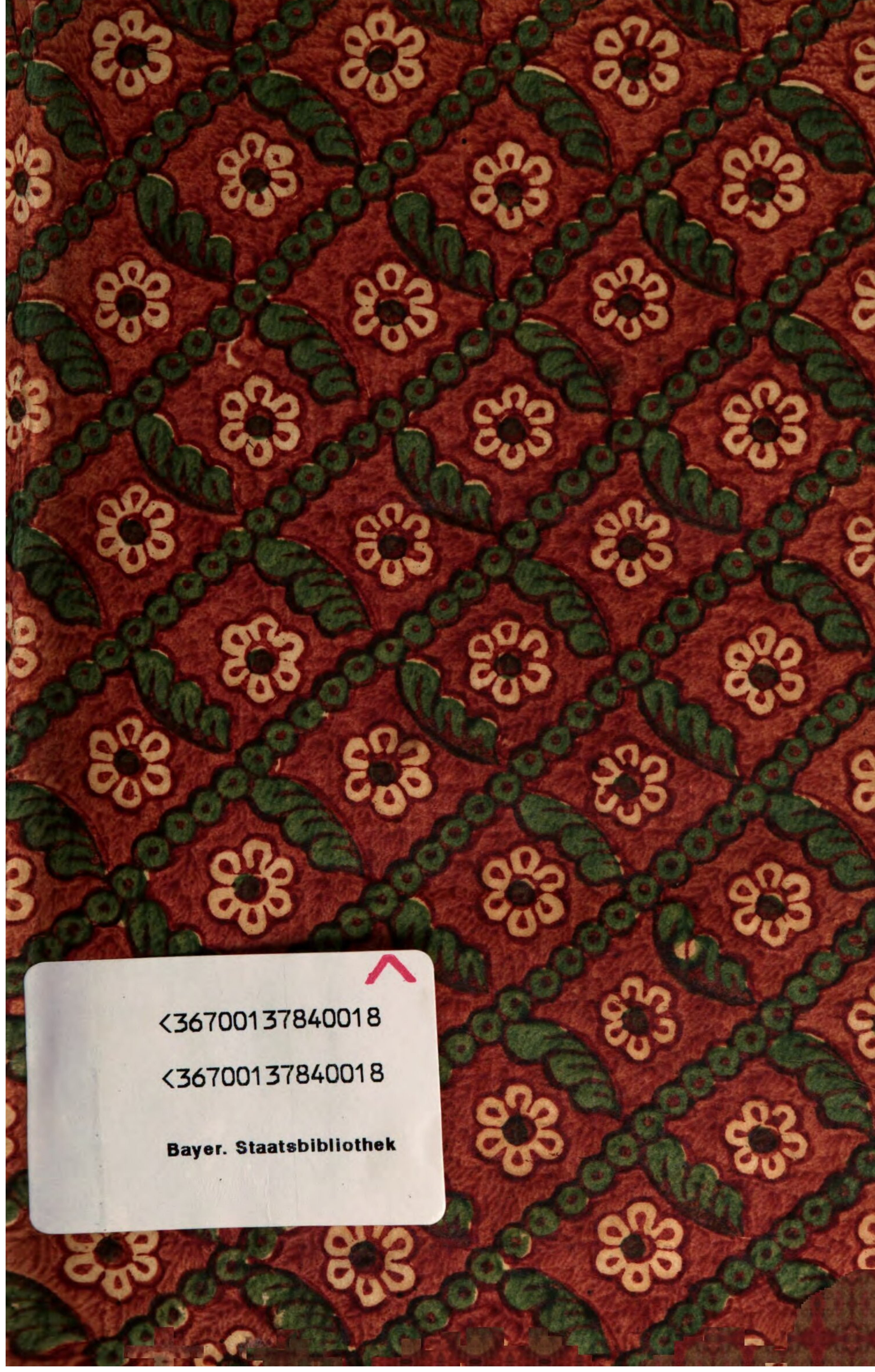




BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS.



^
<36700137840018

<36700137840018

Bayer. Staatsbibliothek

A. Gr. B. 2405

~~4712~~

Pausanias

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1891

CHICAGO

1891

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

AN
A C C O U N T
OF THE
STATUES, PICTURES,
AND
TEMPLES
IN
G R E E C E;

Translated from the Greek of

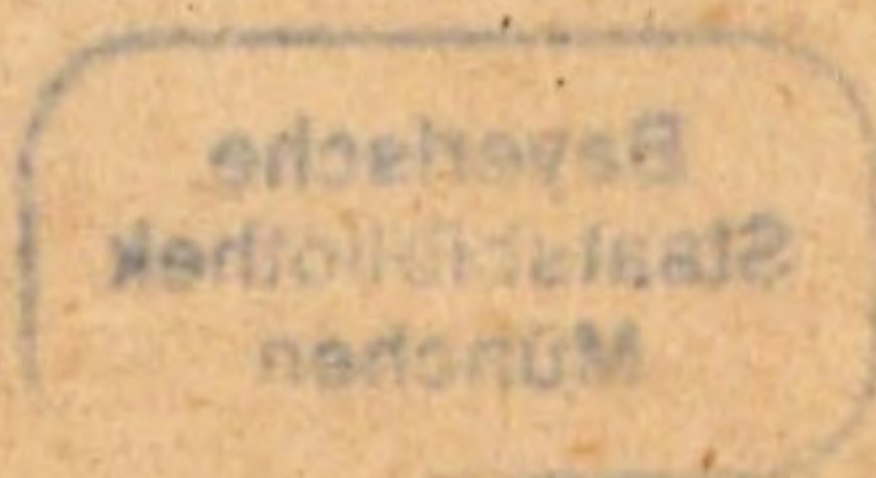
P A U S A N I A S.

BY

UVEDALE PRICE, Esq.

L O N D O N:
PRINTED FOR T. EVANS IN THE STRAND.

MDCCLXXX;



A C C O U N T

STATUES, PICTURES

AND

TEMPLES

IN

C R E E C E



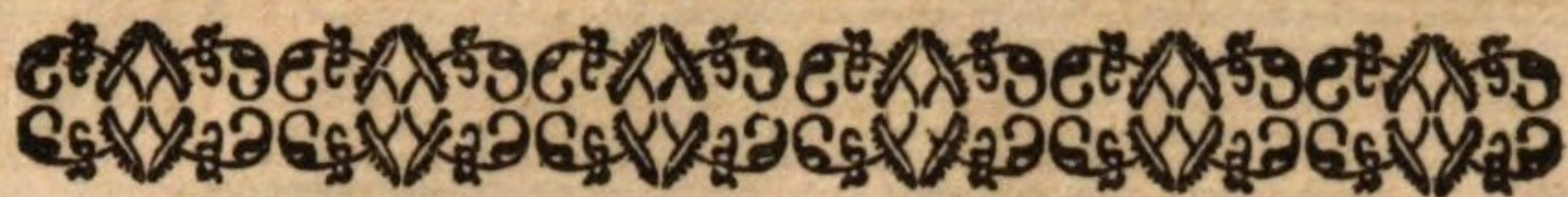
UNIVERSITY PRESS, LTD.

L O N D O N

PRINTED FOR T. EVANS IN THE STRAND

M D C C L X





TO THE
R E A D E R.

THE contents of these sheets being a faithful transcript of all that is to be found in PAUSANIAS, in relation to the Temples, Statues, and Paintings remaining in Greece, when he travelled over all its States, about the 177th year of the Christian Æra, in order to describe them; it may reasonably be presumed, that an accurate Bill of Fare of so sumptuous an entertainment, with a particular description of the noblest and most elegant parts of it, will meet with a favourable reception.

THE CONTENTS OF THE

TO THE

R. E. A. D. E. R.

THE contents of these sheets being a faithful transcript of all that is to be found in PAULANUS, in relation to the Temple, Statues, and Paintings remaining in Greece, when he travelled over all its States, about the year 1780 of the Christian Era, in order to describe them; it may reasonably be presumed, that an accurate Bill of Fare of so judicious an entertainment, with a particular description of the noblest and most elegant parts of it, will meet with a favourable reception.



BOOK THE FIRST.
OF THE
TERRITORIES
OF
ATHENS.
CHAP. I.

AT Sunium, (the first promon-
A tory in Attica) there is a Temple
of Minerva Suniade. Near the
Port Piræus there is one of Jupiter and
Minerva, where those Deities are in
figures of brass. Jupiter holds a Scepter
and a Victory, and Minerva has a Spear.
Here is also a Picture of Leosthenes and
his Children, painted by Arcesilas of
Paros. Here is also a long Portico,
B behind

Book. I.

Of the Territories

behind which are the Statues of Jupiter and the People of Athens, by Leocharis. Near the Sea there is a Temple of Venus, and one of Diana at Munichia, with another of Ceres, in Phalerus, of Minerva Sciradis, and of Jupiter. There are Altars also of unknown Gods, of Heroes, and the Sons of Theseus, and of Phalerus, and of Androgeus the Son of Minos. At Colias there is a Statue of Venus Coliade, and of the Goddesſes, called the Genetylides: and a Temple of Juno, without either roof or gate; however, there is a Statue in it, ſaid to be by Alcamenes, a diſciple of Phidias.

C H A P. II.

NEAR the City is the Tomb of the Amazon Antiope, and alſo that of Molpadia, with that of Menander, and a Cenotaph of Euripides; and an Equeſtrian Statue erected, upon a Monument,
of

of a military person: both the man and the horse were made by Praxiteles.

At the entrance of the City there is an Edifice, in which they make their preparations for the Pomp in their Processions and Feasts. Next is the Temple of Ceres, where there are three Statues, the one of the Goddess, and the other of her Daughter, and a third of Bacchus, with a torch in his hand, which are likewise by Praxiteles. Near to these is a Neptune on horseback, striking the Giant Polybotes with a Spear. From the Gate, to the Ceramicus, there are several Porticos, the fronts of which are adorned with brass figures of the most celebrated personages, of both Sexes; and they are regularly ranged before the Porticos. One of these Porticos belongs to a Chapel of the Gods, to a Gymnasium of Mercury, and to a Chapel of Bacchus, in which are the

Statues of the Pæonian Minerva, Jupiter, Mnemosyne, the Muses and Apollo; all which, with a Genius of Bacchus, called Acratus, are by Eubulides. In a Cell there are several Models, viz. of Amphyction King of Athens, entertaining Bacchus and other Gods, and a Pegasus of Eleuthera.

CHAP. III.

THE first is called the Kings Portico, upon the front of which there are several Models, viz. Theseus throwing Sciron into the Sea, and Aurora carrying away Cephalus. And just by are the Statues of Conon and his son Timotheus, and of Evagoras king of Cyprus. Behind this Portico there is another, in which are painted the twelve Gods as they are called; with the Pictures of Theseus, of the Popular State, and of the Battle at Mantinea, by Euphranor; in which
are

are represented Gryllus the Son of Xenophon, at the head of the Athenian Cavalry, and Epaminondas commanding the Theban. Near which he has painted the Apollo Patrous; and Leochares has made the Apollo Alexicacus; besides which there is another by Calamis. There is a Temple also built by Phidias, and dedicated to the Mother of the Gods, in which he has also made her Statue. In the Council Chamber of the five hundred, there are the Statues of Jupiter Confiliarius, and of Apollo by Pifius, with a representation of the Popular State by Lufon; the Lawgivers being painted by Protogenes the Caunian.

CHAP. IV.

NEAR to this place there is a Chapel called Tholus, in which there are some Statues of Silver, but not of a large Size. There is a fine figure of Pandion,

in the Acropolis, with the Statues of the Heroes, by whose names the Athenians have distinguished their Tribes; besides some that are more modern, viz. Attalus, Ptolomæus, and Adrianus.

C H A P. VIII.

THERE are the Statues also of Amphiaraus, of Peace holding a young Pluto, a Lycurgus, a Callias, and a Demosthenes in brass. In the Temple of Mars there are two Statues of Venus; Mars is by Alcamenes, Minerva by Locrus, and Bellona by the Sons of Praxiteles. There are the Statues of Hercules, Theseus, and Apollo, of Calades, Pindar, Harmodius, and Aristogeiton, the Ptolomei and Arfinoe; some of which were by the hand of Critias;

C H A P.

CHAP. IX.

AND the more ancient were made Book I.
by Antenor. The Athenians erected
a Statue in brass to Ptolomæus king of
Egypt, and to his daughter Berenice.
There are the Statues also of Philip, of
Alexander, and of Lyfimachus.

CHAP. XIV.

IN the Odæum or Theatre there is a
Statue of Bacchus. Near to which are
the Temples of Ceres and Proserpine;
and in that of Triptolemus, there is his
Statue; and another of him also in the
front of the Buildings, and a Cow in
brass, adorned for the Sacrifice: where
there is a Statue of Epimenides the
Gnosian, in a sitting posture. There
is a Temple of Vulcan, and a Statue
of Minerva in it, with blue eyes. And

Book I.

one likewise of Venus Urania, with her Statue of Parian Marble, by Phidias.

CHAP. XV.

NEAR the Portico called Pœcile, from the variety of Paintings upon its walls, there is a brass Statue of Mercurius Forensis; not far from which there is a Trophy erected upon a City Gate. One of the Pictures, in the Pœcile, represents the battle at Oene, against the Lacedemonians; and the subject of the next is the battle of the Athenians, commanded by Theseus, against the Amazons. After which is the Sacking of Troy. And the next is an Asses-
 blage of the Kings in Council, upon the impious rape committted by Ajax upon Cassandra. Ajax is there represented with Cassandra, and a band of Captive Women. In the last Picture are drawn those that fought against the
 Persians

Persians at Marathon; in which the most celebrated Athenian and Platæan Heroes are drawn from the life; among which the Commanders are very distinguishable. In one part the Barbarians are flying into the marsh, and in the other the Greeks are slaughtering the enemy, as they are entering the Phœnician Vessels. The Hero Marathon is conspicuous among the Conquerors. Minerva and Hercules appear there also, with the Athenian Heroes Callimachus, Miltiades, and Echetus. And in that place there are many brass shields hung up as Trophies.

CHAP. XVI.

THE front of this Portico is enriched with brass Statues; among which are those of Solon and of Seleucus.

CHAP.

C H A P. XVII.

Book I.

IN the Great Square there are Altars to Compassion, Modesty, Fame, Alacrity, &c. near to which is the Gymnasium of King Ptolomæus; where there are many beautiful Terms called Hermæ, with the Statues in brass of Ptolomæus, Juba, and Chrysippus. In the Temple of Theseus there are the Pictures of a battle between the Athenians and the Amazons; which is engraved also upon Minerva's shield, and upon the base also of the Statue of Jupiter Olympius. There is also the Picture of a combat between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ, in which Theseus is killing a Centaur. And there is another by Micon, which was never quite finished.

C H A P.

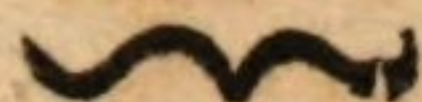
CHAP. XVIII.

HERE is an ancient Temple of Castor and Pollux, in which they are represented on horseback. Their history, and that of the marriage of the daughters of Leucippus, are painted by Polygnotus; and the Heroes that failed with Jason to Colchos, are by Micon, who has distinguished himself particularly in the figure of Acastus and his horses. A little farther there is a Chapel dedicated to Aglaurus; and in the Prytaneum there are the Statues of the Goddesses of Peace and of Vesta, with several of famous men; among which is that of Autolycus the Pancratiasta: but they have inscribed the Statues of Miltiades and Themistocles to a Roman and a Thracian. The next you will see are the Temples of Serapis and Lucina; two of whose Statues were brought from

Book I.



Book I.



from Crete, and dedicated by Phædra; and the third, which is the most ancient, came from Delos with Eryfichthon. The Temple of Jupiter Olympius was dedicated, by the Emperor Adrian, with the Statue of that Deity, not inferior in bigness to a Roman or a Rhodian Coloffus. There are many other Statues also in ivory and gold, which are remarkable for their execution and their extraordinary fize. There are two Statues of Adrian of Thasian, and two of Egyptian marble. In the front of the Columns there are brass Statues of Adrian, one of each being sent by those Towns, which are called Adrian's Colonies; but the Athenians furpassed them all, by erecting a Coloffus to him. There is also a brass Statue of Jupiter. The circumference of the Temple is above half a mile, and yet every part of it is full of Statues; among

among which there is that of the Orator Isocrates. Besides other works, Adrian has built a Temple of Juno, and another of Jupiter Panellenius. One of his Edifices is supported by a hundred and twenty pillars of Phrygian marble, with a Portico of the same: the ceilings are of Alabaster enriched with gold, and the sides are as compleatly finished, and adorned with Pictures and Statues. There is a Library also and a Gymnasium, supported by an hundred pillars of Lybian marble, and called by Adrian's name.

C H A P. XIX.

NEAR the Temple of Jupiter Olympius there is a Statue of the Phrygian Apollo, and a Temple of the Delphian Apollo, with that of the Uranian Venus, with her Statue squared like the Terms of Mercury, by the hand
of



of Alcámenes; and it is one of the most admired Pieces at Athens. There is also a Temple of Hercules Cynofarges, and a Monument of Nisus, king of Megara. Upon the bank of the River Ilissus, near Athens, there is an Altar to the Ilissian Muses. Near to which there is a Temple of Diana the Huntress; she is represented in her Statues with a bow. Here is a Stadium of marble, of such a magnitude and dimension, as is scarce credible; it has a double wall, and was built by Herodes Atticus, in the reign of Adrian, in which work he took a vast quantity of marble from the Pentelican Quarries.

CHAP. XX.

THERE are a great number of brass Tripods in several of the Temples, besides many curious Pieces by the most celebrated Artists; among which is the
Satyr

Satyr of Praxiteles, with the Cupid which he gave to Phryne, which he looked upon to be most excellent of all his works. In the next Temple there is a young Satyr presenting a cup to Bacchus, and both are by Thymilus. There is also a very ancient Temple of Bacchus, with two Statues, one of which is called Bacchus Eleutherius, and the other, which is made of ivory and gold, is by Alcamenes. There are also some Pictures, viz. that of Bacchus carrying Vulcan back to Heaven; and that of the punishment of Pentheus and Lycurgus for their insolence to Bacchus; the third is that of Theseus leaving Ariadne; and the fourth is her deliverance by Bacchus. And not far from hence there is a building in imitation of the Tent of Xerxes.

C H A P. XXI.

Book I.


IN the Theatre there are the Statues of several of the less celebrated Comic and Tragic Poets: but of those of character there remain no more than those of Menander, Euripides, and Sophocles: but that of Æschylus, and the Picture which displays his courage at Marathon, were made long after his death. In a nich in the wall there is a gilt head of Medusa with her Ægis; where there is a Tripos also, upon which are represented Apollo and Diana killing the children of Niobe. When you are near the top of Mount Sipulus, it only looks like a rough rock, without the least appearance of a human figure; but at a distance it perfectly resembles a woman that is crying, and almost overcome with grief. The Temple of Æsculapius is worthy of notice for the
Statues

Statues of the Deity and his Sons, as well as for the Pictures: where also, among other things, there is the Breastplate of a Sarmatian, made of the hoofs of horses, and neatly worked in the manner of the scales of a fish.

C H A P. XXII.

A LITTLE beyond there is the Temple of Themis; and before the Monument of Hippolytus there are modern Statues by tolerable good hands. There are also the Temples of the Earth, which is the Nurse of youth, and of Ceres the Productrice of verdure. The Porticos which lead to the Acropolis have their fronts and ceilings of marble, which for the ornaments and the magnitude of the stones are superior to any thing extant. There are two Equestrian Statues upon the Pediment; upon the right of which
C there

there is a Chapel of Victory without wings; near to which there is a Monument of Ægeus: and upon the left of the Portico there is a Chapel with Pictures; many of which are very much effaced; but among those which have escaped the injuries of time, is that of Diomedes carrying off the bow of Philoctetes from Lemnos, and that of Ulysses carrying away the Palladium from Troy. There is also the Picture of Orestes killing Ægistus, and Pylades killing the sons of Nauplius. There is also the Picture of the Sacrifice of Polyxena, at the Tomb of Achilles; and one likewise of Ulysses, when he appears to Nauficæa and her attendants, whilst they are washing of their garments; all which were painted by Polygnotus. There are also other Pictures, among which one is an emblematical representation of a victory of Alcibiades at
the

the horse-races at Nemea; and there is another, where Perseus in Seriphus brings Medusa's head to Polydectes; and one likewise of a boy bringing pitchers of water. There are the Portraits also of a Wrestler, and of Musæus the Poet, by the hand of Timænetus. At the entrance of the Acropolis there is a Statue of Mercurius Propulæus, and one likewise of the Graces, said to be by the hand of Socrates the Philosopher.

CHAP. XXIII.

THERE is the figure of a Lion in brass, cast by the command of the people of Athens, in memory of Leæna the mistress of Aristogiton, who expired under the torture, rather than discover the conspiracy against the Pisistratidæ. Near to which is a Statue of Venus, the gift of Callias, and said

Book I.

to be by the hand of Calamis. Near to that is a Statue in brass of Diitrephes pierced with arrows. Pausanias says, that he will not mention those of little consequence. There is a Statue of Hygia the daughter of Æsculapius, and another of Minerva Hygia, with one in brass, by Myron, of his son Lycius, with a vessel of holy water in his hand. There is a figure of Perseus in the act of killing Medusa; and a Chapel of the Brauronian Diana, with her Statue, by Praxiteles. And there is likewise an ancient image of Diana Taurica: and a military machine in brass, first invented by Epeus, to batter walls; but it is formed in such a manner that Mnestheus, Teucer, and the sons of Theseus, seem to be coming out of it. Near to which there is the Statue of a man that is exercising himself, in armour, for the race,

race, by the hand of Critias. And there is the Sepulchre of Oinobius.

Book I.

CHAP. XXIV.

IN the same place there is a Statue of Minerva beating Marfyas the Sylenian for gathering up the pipes which she had thrown away. Beyond this there is Theseus fighting the Minotaur, and an image of Phrixus sacrificing the Ram which carried him to Colchos, with a Statue of Hercules strangling the Serpents, and a Minerva rising out of Jupiter's head: there is also the figure of the Bull, which was given by the Council of the Areopagus. There is the Statue likewise of a man, leaning upon a helmet, by Cleætes, who has made his nails of silver: then you see an Image of the Earth supplicating Jupiter for rain; by which are the Statues of Conon and his Son Timotheus.

Book I.  theus. That of Progne, meditating to kill her Son, with the other of Itys, were given by Alcamenes. Minerva is also presenting the Olive-tree, and Neptune striking out a source of water. There is likewise a Jupiter Polieus by Leochares. All the figures that adorn the Pediment of the Temple, called Parthenon, relate to the birth of Minerva; and those on the back front represent the contention between Neptune and Minerva for the Protectorship of the City. The Statue of Minerva is of ivory and gold, and upon the cone of the helmet there is a Sphinx, and upon the sides there are Griffons; the figure is erect, and in a tunic, which falls down to the feet. It has a Medusa's head in ivory upon the breast, and a victory four cubits high: she holds a spear in her hand, and has a shield at her feet, and at the bottom of the

the spear there is a serpent, which is supposed to be Ericthonius; and there is the history of Pandora's birth upon the pedestal. In the Temple I saw no other Statue but that of the Emperor Adrian, and one at the entrance of Iphicrates. Without the Temple there is an Apollo in brass, said to be by Phidias. It is called the Apollo Parnopius.

CHAP. XXV.

IN the Acropolis there are the Statues of Xanthippus and of his son Pericles, of Anacreon, and of Io and Calisto. Upon the south wall there are several Pictures: in one of which there is the war of the Thracian Giants; and in another there is a battle between the Athenians and the Amazons; and in a third there is that of Marathon against the Persians; and in the last there is

Book I.

the representation of the cutting the Gauls to pieces in Myfia. Each of these Pictures is about two cubits square, and were dedicated by Attalus. Among other Statues there is that also of Olympiodorus.

C H A P. XXVI.

NEAR to which is that of Diana Leucophryne in brass. The Statue of the sitting Minerva was made by Endæus the son of Dædalus. In the Portico of the Chapel of Erechtheus there is an Altar to the great Jupiter, a second to Neptune, and a third to Vulcan, and another to the Hero Butus, to whose family the Pictures upon the wall have relation. The most venerable Statue which they have of Minerva, is that which is in the Acropolis, and said to have been dropped from heaven. The golden lamp, which is dedicated

dedicated to the Goddess, continues burning day and night, for a whole year; the wick, which is made of Carpasian flax, being scarce to be consumed. It was made by Callimachus, who was the first in those parts that found out the art of cutting of precious stones.

CHAP. XXVII.

IN the Temple of Polias there is a Mercury in wood, said to have been the gift of Cecrops; and a folding Chair, made by Dædalus, besides some spoils taken from the Persians, as the breastplate of Marsistius, &c. There is the Statue of an old woman, about a cubit high; and two large figures in brass, in a fighting posture, supposed to represent Erechtheus and Immaradus the son of Eumolpus. Upon the base of the Statues there is the figure of Tolmides,
and

and those of the Ministers of the Oracle. There are other ancient Statues of Minerva, entire indeed, but very much discoloured by smoke, and too weak to bear a blow; which was owing to the flames, when Xerxes set fire to the city. There is also the representation of a Boar-hunting, and a combat between Hercules and Cycnus, with another of Theseus, when he was but seven years old, going to assault the Lion's skin belonging to Hercules, mistaking it for the Lion itself. He is also raising a vast stone, in order to come at his father Egeus's sword; and all which, except the representation of the stone, is wrought in brass, and stands in the Acropolis. He is also represented driving a monstrous bull into the Acropolis, and sacrificing it to Minerva.

C H A P.

CHAP. XXVIII.

AND this piece was dedicated by the people of Marathon. There is a Statue of the Tyrant Cylon in brass; and one likewise of Minerva, by Phidias, made from the tenth of the spoils taken at the battle of Marathon; the shield of which was engraved by Mys, with the representation of the fight between the Lapithæ and the Centaurs, which, with other ornamental parts by the same hand, were painted upon by Parrhasius: the figure is of so great a height, that the top of the spear, and that of the crest, may be seen from Sunium. From the tenth of the spoils of the Bœotians, and of the people of Chalcis, they made a Chariot of brass. There is also a Statue of Pericles, and one of the Lemnian Minerva, which last is thought to be one of the best of Phidias's

Book I.

Book I.

Phidias's works. There is a Temple of Pan and Apollo; and one likewise of the Erinnys, in which there are the Statues of the infernal Deities, viz. of Pluto, Mercury, and the Earth. Near to which there is a Monument of Oedipus.

C H A P. XXIX.

WITHOUT the city, upon the roads, there are Temples of the Gods, and Monuments of Heroes and Men. And within the precincts of the Gymnasium there are the Statues of Diana the Best and the Handsomest, and a Temple of Bacchus the Deliverer. There are the Monuments of Thrasylbulus, Pericles, Chabrias, and Phormion, and of all the Athenians, who died in defence of their country, either by sea or land, except those who fell at Marathon; and their Monuments were

were erected there. In the front of one of the first of the Monuments before-mentioned, there is the representation of two men on horse-back, in a fighting posture. There is also the Monument of Nicias, (the son of Nicomedes) the best Painter of Animals of his time.

CHAP. XXX.

As there are altars to every Deity, and almost in every place; as it would be too tedious to enumerate them; I shall pass over the greatest part of them. Near the Academy there is the Monument of Plato; and the Tower of Timon the Man-hater; and the Heroical Monuments of Pirithous, Theseus, Oedipus, and Adrastus.

CHAP.

C H A P. XXXI.

Book I.

IN the Quarter of the Halimufians there are the Temples of Ceres the Law-giver, and Proserpine, of Minerva, of Apollo, and of Diana and Latona. In Zoftere there are the Temples of Ceres, and Proserpine, and Apollo.

C H A P. XXXII.

IN the Mountains of Attica there are the following Statues: In the Pentelicus that of Minerva: in Hymettus that of the Hymettian Jupiter, and of the Jupiter Pluvius, and of the Provident Apollo: in Parnethe there is the Parnethian Jupiter in brass; and in that of Marathon there is the Monument of Miltiades the son of Cimon, where there had been a Trophy of Marble, but I found none.

C H A P.

CHAP. XXXIII.

AT Brauron there is an ancient Statue of Diana; and at Rhamnus there is a Temple of Nemesis, with her Statue by Phidias, from that very piece of marble which was brought by the Persians to erect a Trophy with at Marathon. Upon the head of the Statue there is a crown, adorned with Victories and Stags. In her right hand she has a cup, and in her left a branch of an apple-tree; and upon the cup there are Æthiopians engraved. He has also made that Deity with wings. And upon the base he has represented Leda conducting Helen to Nemesis. There are also Tyndarus and his sons, and a man on horseback, with Agamemnon, and Pyrrhus the son of Achilles. Besides these, there is a person called Epochus, and another young

Book I.

young man, whom they suppose to be the brothers of Oenoe.

C H A P. XXXIV.

NOT far from Oropus there is a Temple of Amphiaraus, besides another in the town with his Statue in it.

C H A P. XXXV.

IN the Island of Salamis there are the ruins of a Forum, and a Temple of Ajax, with his Statue in ebony.

C H A P. XXXVI.

AT the City of Salamis there is a Temple of Diana, and a Trophy in memory of the Victory obtained by Themistocles, with a Temple erected to Cychreus the Hero. In the Island of Psyttalia just by there are only a few ordinary Statues of the God Pan.

Upon

Upon the sacred way, from Athens to Eleufis, there are the Monuments of Anthemocritus, Moloffus, and Cephifodorus.

CHAP. XXXVII.

NEAR to which there are thofe of Heliodorus of Halis, and of Nicocles the Tarantine, who was the greateft performer upon the harp of his time; with that of Theodorus, a moft celebrated Actor of Tragedies. There is an Altar to Zephyrus, and the Temples of Ceres and Proferpine, with the Statues of Mnefimachus and his fon cutting off his hair, and offering it to the River Cephiffus, and an Altar of Jupiter the Placid. There are alfo the Monuments of Theodektes and Mnefithous, famous phyficians; and a fmall Temple of Cyamites. Befides which, there are two exceeding fine Monuments, both

D

for

for the grandeur and magnificence of the work: the one is of a Rhodian unknown; and the other was erected by Harpalus the Macedonian, to his wife Pythionices, which is the noblest Monument now remaining in Greece. There is also a Temple, with the Statues of Ceres, Proserpine, Minerva, and Apollo: and there is a Temple likewise of Venus.

C H A P. XXXVIII.

N E A R Eleufis there are the Monuments of Eumolpus and Hippothoon; and of Zaras, who is said to have learned music of Apollo. There is likewise a Temple of Triptolemus, who first introduced the sowing of corn; and his Altar is upon the very spot where it first grew. There are also the Temples of Diana Keeper of the Gates, and of Neptune the Father.

And

And near to Mount Cithæron there is a Temple of Bacchus, in which there is a copy of his ancient Statue, which was carried to Athens.

CHAP. XXXIX.

NEAR Megara there is a Chapel of Meganira; and the Tombs of the Heroes that fell before Thebes; and the Monument of Alope.

CHAP. XL.

THERE is a Fountain erected by Theagenes in Megara, which for its grandeur, the richness of its ornaments, and the number of its columns, is very considerable. And in a Temple just by, there are the Statues of several Roman Kings, with one in brass of Diana the Protectrice; where there are also the Statues of those called the

twelve Gods, said to be the work of Praxiteles; but the Diana was by Strongylion. There is also a Temple of Jupiter Olympius: it is a noble fabric, but his Statue is not quite finished; for the whole figure is composed of nothing but clay and plaister, except the face, which is covered with ivory and gold, and is said to be the work of Theocosmus: upon the head of the figure are represented the Hours and the Parcæ. At the back part of the Temple there are several unfinished Statues in wood, which Theocosmus was to have enriched with ivory and gold like the Jupiter. There are the Temples also of Bacchus Nyctelius, of Venus Epistrophia, one of Night, called the Oracle, and an open Temple of Jupiter the Dusty, and another of Ceres called Megaron, dedicated by a King called Car. The Statues of Æsculapius

pius and of Health were made by
Bryaxis.

CHAP. XLI.

NEAR to these are the Temple of Jupiter, the Monument of Alcmena, and that of Hyllus the son of Hercules, with the Temples of Isis, and of Apollo and Diana, of Diana Agrotera, and of Apollo Agræus; and the Monuments of Pandion and Hippolyta; upon which there is the form of an Amazonian shield: and near to which is the Sepulchre of Tereus;

CHAP. XLII.

AND the Monument of Megareus; where there is a stone, upon which it is said that Apollo laid his Lyre; for when it is struck with a stone, it sounds exactly like a Lyre. There is

Book I.



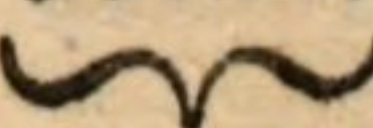
a Statue also of a Man, in a sitting posture, called Memnon. In the Temple of Minerva there is a Statue which is all gilt, except the hands and feet, which, as well as the face, are of ivory. There are also the Temples of Minerva the Victorious, of Æantis, and of Ceres the Lawgiver. The Statue of the Pythian Apollo, like many of the Egyptian, is of ebony. There are likewise the Monuments of Callipolis the son of Alcathous, and of Ino.

C H A P. XLIII.

AND the Heroic Monument of Iphigenia, with a Temple of Diana, which is said to have been built by Agamemnon. There are the Monuments of Æsymnius, and of Alcathous, and his wife Pyrgus. And at the entrance of the Temple of Bacchus there is the Sepulchre of Aftycratea and Mantis;
all

all but the face of the Statue of Bacchus is hid : but by it there is a Satyr of Parian marble by Praxiteles. In the Temple of Venus Praxis her Statue is of ivory, and is the most ancient of any there : but there are the Statues likewise of Persuasion and Consolation, by Praxiteles ; and those of Love, Desire, and Passion, by Scopas ; in which the different characters are very well distinguished. Just by is the Temple of Fortune, with her Statue by Praxiteles. And in the next Temple to that there are the Statues of the Muses, and a Jupiter in brass, by Lyfippus. There is the Sepulchre likewise of Corœbus, upon which he is represented in Sculpture killing the Monster Pœne.

C H A P. XLIV.

Book I.


THERE is likewise a Temple of Apollo Prostaterius, with noble Statues of that Deity, of Diana, and of Latona and her children ; as also other Statues likewise by Praxiteles : and lastly, there is a Temple of Lucina : but at the Port called Nisæa there is a Temple of Ceres Ovifera, and a Monument of Lelex. In the town of Pagæ there is a noble brass Statue of Diana Sospita : there is an Heroic Monument also of Ægialeus the son of Adrastus. In the town of Ægisthenes there is a Temple of Melampus, in which there is the Statue of a middle-sized man upon a pillar : and a Monument also of Autonoe ; with a noble Sepulchre of Car, the son of Phoroneus, of the stone of that country, which, for whiteness and softness, surpasses any
in

in all Greece. Upon the top of a mountain, near Sciron, there is a Temple of Jupiter Aphefius; in which there are the Statues of Venus, Apollo, and Pan; and a little farther there is the Monument of Eurystheus, and the Temple of Apollo Latous.

in all Greece. Upon the top of a mountain, near Sicion, there is a Temple of Jupiter Aphaeus; in which there are the Statues of Venus, Apollo, and Pan; and a little farther there is the Monument of Eurysichus, and the Temple of Apollo Laton.

BOOK



BOOK THE SECOND.

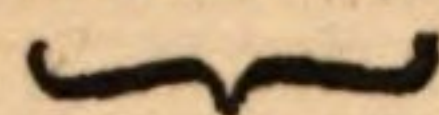
OF THE TERRITORIES

OF CORINTH.

CHAP. I.

HE Isthmus of Corinth belongs to Neptune, and the most remarkable things in Corinth are a Theatre and a Stadium of Marble: and as you pass to the Temple of Neptune, on one side there are the Statues of the Athletæ, who were victors in the Isthmian Games: and in the Temple there are Tritons in brass, and two Statues of Neptune, and

Book. II.



Of the Territories

and one of Amphitrite; as also the representation of the Sea in brass. There are also four gilt Horses, in every part, except the hoofs, and they are of ivory. And there are also two Tritons gilt as far as the loins, and the rest is of ivory. Neptune and Amphitrite are standing in a Chariot; and the Boy Palæmon stands upright upon a Dolphin: and these also are adorned with ivory and gold. In the middle of the base, which supports the Chariot, Venus is represented rising out of the sea; and on each side of her are the Nereïds.

C H A P. II.

WITHIN the Precincts of the Temple there is a Chapel dedicated to Palæmon, in which are the Statues of Neptune, Leucothea, and Palæmon. At the port Lechæum there is a Temple

Temple of Neptune, with his Image in brafs. And upon the road to Cenchrea there is a Temple of Diana, with a very ancient Statue of her in wood. And in the Town of Cenchrea there is a Temple of Venus, and her Statue in marble. And almost upon the very wash of the Sea there is a Statue in brafs of Neptune. And on the other side of the port there are the Temples of Æsculapius and of Isis. Near the suburbs of Corinth there is a Temple of Venus Melanis. There is also the Sepulchre of Lais, upon which there is the figure of a lions holding a ram between her feet. In the great Square, where there are several Temples, there are the Statues of the Ephesian Diana and of Bacchus in wood, all the parts of which are gilt with gold except the faces, which are coloured with vermilion. There is also the Temple of Fortune,

Book II.

Fortune, with her Statue, which is an upright figure, of Parian marble: and near it there is the Temple of all the Gods; just by which there is a fountain, upon which there is a Neptune in brass, with a Dolphin at his feet, out of whose mouth issues the water: there is also the Clarian Apollo and a Venus in brass by Hermogenes of Cytherius: and two upright figures of Mercury in brass; one of which has its Temple belonging to it. There are three Statues of Jupiter, exposed to the air; the one of which is called the Terrestrial, and the other is called the most High, but the third is without any distinguishing appellation.

CHAP. III.

IN the middle of the great Square there is a Minerva in brass; upon whose base the Muses are represented
in

in Sculpture: and there is a Temple of Octavia the sister of Augustus: and a little beyond you will see two Porticos, upon each of which there is a gilt Chariot; Phaethon is upon the one, and the Sun himself upon the other. Beyond these, is an Hercules in brass: upon the fountain of Pirene, which is of white marble, there is the Statue of Apollo; and within a Court the bold attack which Ulysses made upon Penelope's lovers is painted upon the walls. As you pass on still towards Lechæum, you will see a sitting Mercury in brass, with a ram just by him. Behind the Statue of Mercury there is that of Neptune, and Leucothea, and Palæmon sitting upon a Dolphin. There are also a great many Baths, built by Adrian in the city of Corinth; at the entrance of one of which there is a Statue of Neptune, and one of Diana

in

Book II.

 in the habit of a Huntress. The city abounds in fountains. There is also a Statue of Bellerophon; and a fountain where the water issues from the foot of Pegasus: near which there is the Temple of Apollo, with his Statue in brass; and above that there is the Odeum, or Music Theatre: near which is the Sepulchre of the sons of Medea; to which there is dedicated a statue of Terror, in a woman's habit, and it is terrible indeed.

CHAP. IV.

Not far off is the Temple of Minerva Chalinitis: her image is of wood; but the face, hands, and toes are of white marble. Near to which there is a naked figure of Hercules in wood, said to be made by Dædalus, whose work, tho' it is coarse, yet there is something divine in the air of it.

Above

Above the Theatre there is the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, which the Greeks call Coryphæus: then you come to the Gymnasium, and to the fountain of Lerna, which is adorned with columns, and contrived with seats. Near which are the Temples of Jupiter and Æsculapius, whose Statue, with that of Hygia or Health, are of white marble; but the Jupiter is brass. Upon the Acrocorinthus, or the summit of Corinth, there are the Temples of the Pelagian and the Egyptian Isis; and two of Serapis, one of which they call the Canopian: then there are the Altars of the Sun, and the Temple of Necessity and Violence: and above that there is the Temple of the Mother of the Gods. None of the Statues in the Temples of the Fates, Ceres, and Proserpine, are permitted to be seen. In the same place is the Temple of the

E

Bunæan

Bunæan Juno. As you go up to the Acrocorinthus there is a Temple of Venus, in which she is represented, by her Statue, to be in armour; near which there are the Statues of the Sun, and of Cupid with his bow.

C H A P. V.

NEAR the Tenean Gate there is a Temple of Lucina: on the road to Sicyon there is a ruined Temple.

C H A P. VII.

NEAR the river Asopus there is the Sepulchre of Eupolis, the Athenian writer of comedies; and that of Xenodice, with curious paintings, and other beautiful decorations. In the Acropolis there are the Temples of Fortune, and of Castor and Pollux; in which are their Statues of wood. In the Theatre there is the Statue of Aratus holding a shield:

Shield: near which is the Temple of Bacchus, whose Statue is made of ivory and gold, accompanied by female Bacchanals of white marble. The Sicyonians have also other Statues in their sacred repositories. There is also a Temple of Diana Limnæa, and in the great Square there is the Temple of Persuasion, and the Monument of Aratus; behind which there is an Altar dedicated to Isthmian Neptune: and there are also the Statues of Milichian Jupiter, and Patroan Diana; but made without any manner of skill. In the same place there is the Portico of Clisthenes; a Jupiter in brass by Lyfippus; as also a gilt Diana. Near which is the Temple of the Lycæan Apollo, tho' in a ruinous condition; however there are the Statues in it of the daughters of Prætus in brass. There is also a Hercules in brass by

Book II. Lyfippus the Sicyonian : and near it
there is a Mercurius Forenfis.

C H A P. X.

IN the Gymnafium there is a Hercules in marble by Scopas ; and near that place there is a Temple of Hercules ; in which there is an image in wood, of very ancient work, by Laphaes a Phliafian. From hence you go to the Temple of Æfculapius ; in which there was the Statue of Sleep ; but now there only remains the head : near which there is a Lion, which an image of Sleep feems to be compofing to reft. At the entrance of the Temple of Æfculapius, there is a Statue of Pan on one fide, and of Diana on the other, the firft of which is fitting, and the fecond is ftanding. In the Temple there is the Statue of Æfculapius, without

out a beard, made of gold and ivory by Calamis: in one hand he holds a sceptre, and in the other the cone of a pine. There are also some few images (tho' not very large ones) placed so high that they touch the ceiling. Passing on a little farther, you come to another Temple of Venus, in which there is a Statue of Antiope, in a sitting posture, by the hand of Canachus the Sicyonian; but the Statue of Venus herself is made of ivory and gold: her head is adorned with something representing the pole of the globe: and in one hand she has a poppy, and in the other an apple. Near the Gymnasium there is a Temple of Diana Pheræa, with her image in wood. In the Gymnasium there is a Statue in white marble; but it is finished no lower than the waste. There is also a Statue of Hercules, the lower part of which

Book II. is squared off in the same manner that
they often make the Mercuries.

C H A P. XI.

THERE is a Temple of Minerva, near the city gate, superior for magnitude and ornaments to any thing extant, at the time it was built by Epopeus; near to whose monument there are the Statues of the Gods called Avernunci. There are also two other Temples not far off, the one of Diana and Apollo, and the other of Juno; but there are no Statues in them. As you go towards the country, there is a Temple of Ceres. And near that of Juno there is a Temple of Apollo Carneus, of which nothing more than the columns remain at present. As you go towards Phliunte, there is a Temple of Ceres and Proserpine; in which there is a Statue of Bacchus; but

but of Ceres and Proserpine there appears no more than the faces. Upon the same road there is a Temple of the Eumenides, after which you come to a Temple of Æsculapius; but it is uncertain who made his Statue, and whether it be wood or metal; for you see no more of it than the face, hands, and feet, the rest being covered with a cloak and a tunic of wool; and much after the same manner they dressed out the Statue of Hygia. There are also the Statues of Alexanor and of Euamerian. Upon the pediment of the Temple there is a figure of Hercules, and upon the angles there are the Statues of Victory. In the Portico there are the Statues of Bacchus, Hecate, Venus, Ceres, and Fortune, and all of them of wood, except the Gortynian Æsculapius, which is of marble. Within the inclosure there is a Statue

Book II.

of Granianus of Sicyon, one of the conquerors in the Olympic Games; he ran naked with a shield in his hand. In Titane there is a Temple of Minerva, in which she has an antient Statue in wood.

C H A P. XII.

UPON the left hand as you go to Sicyon, there is a Temple of Neptune, and also one of Juno, but without either a roof or a Statue in it. Upon the top of the hill at Phlius there is the Temple of Youth, and one likewise of Ceres, where there are some very beautiful pillars.

C H A P. XIII.

IN the castle there is a Temple dedicated to Hebe : and in a Temple upon the left hand of the Forum there is a Statue of Parian marble ; and a Temple

ple likewise of Ceres, with her Statue, and that of Proserpine, where there is also a very ancient Statue in brass of Diana. As you descend from the Castle, you will see the Temple of Æsculapius, in which there is his Statue without a beard; and another Temple of Ceres, in which there are several ancient Statues, in a sitting posture. In the Forum there is the figure of a goat in brass, great part of which is gilt with gold. Not far from hence there is an ancient Temple of Bacchus, one of Apollo, and another of Isis, in which the Statues of Bacchus and of Apollo are visible to every body; but that of Isis may only be seen by the priests. Near these there is a Chapel dedicated to Cyathus, in which there are some images of him in marble, giving a cup to Hercules.

CHAP. XV.

BETWEEN Corinth and Argos lies Cleonæ, in which there is a Temple of Minerva, where there is her Statue by Scyllis and Dipœnus, said to have been disciples of Dædalus. At Nemea there is a Temple of Nemean Jupiter; but the roof is fallen in.

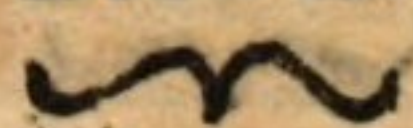
CHAP. XVII.

NEAR Micenæ there is a Temple of Juno. The histories above the columns relate partly to the birth of Jupiter; partly to the battle of the Giants with the Gods; and partly to the Trojan war, and the destruction of Troy. In the Vestibulum there are the Statues of those that have served as priestesses; and among those of other heroes, there is the Statue of Orestes; but at present the name of Augustus is inscribed upon the

the Pedestal. There are also very ancient Statues of the Graces, and a bed of Juno. There is also the shield which Menelaus took from Euphorbus in the Trojan war. The Goddess is represented sitting upon a Throne: the figure is of ivory and gold, and was made by Polycletus, and is of a very extraordinary magnitude: she has a crown upon her head, upon which are represented the Graces and the Hours, in a most elegant manner: she holds a Pomegranate in one hand, and a Sceptre in the other, upon the top of which there is the image of a Cuckow. They tell us, that formerly there was the Statue of Hebe, near to that of the Goddess, which was made of gold and ivory by Naucydes. There is also upon a column an ancient figure of Juno; but the most ancient of all is of wild pear-tree; it is in a sitting posture, and of a moderate size.

There

Book II.



There have been many gifts to this Temple ; but those that are most worthy of notice, are an Altar of Hercules, upon which his marriage with Hebe is engraved in silver. They also shew you a Peacock in gold, enriched with precious stones, which was dedicated by the Emperor Adrian. There is also a purple mantle and golden crown, which was the gift of Nero. A little higher than the Temple of Juno, there are the remains of a very ancient Temple, with the Statue of Chryseis in it.

C H A P. XVIII.

As you go from Micenæ to Argos, you will see an heroic Monument of Perseus, and another of Thyestes, upon which there is the figure of a Ram in marble. Thence you pass on to the Temple of Mysian Ceres, the roof of which is fallen in ; but there is a Chapel
of

of brick, in which are the Statues of Pluto, Proserpine, and Ceres, in wood. Then you come to the Altar of the Sun, and the Gate called Lucina, from her Temple, which is near it.

Book II.

CHAP. XIX.

THE noblest Temple in the city of Argos is that of the Lycian Apollo, dedicated by Danaus. The Statue of that Deity, which is there at present, was made by Attalus the Athenian: but Danaus himself presented one in wood; at which time almost all the Statues were in wood, particularly those that were made by the Egyptians. In this Temple there is the Throne of Danaus, and a Statue of Biton, who was so strong that he carried a bull to the sacrifice: there are also the Statues of Venus Nicephoron, and of Mercury studying how to contrive a lyre out of

Book II.

of the shell of a tortoise ; and a Statue of Ladas, who was the swiftest runner then living ; and a battle between a wolf and a bull in basso relievo, with a Virgin throwing a stone at the bull ; near to which are columns, with the Statues of Jupiter and Diana in wood. There are also the Monuments of Linus the son of Apollo, and of Psamathes the daughter of Crotopus ; with a Statue of Apollo guardian of the ways ; and an Altar of raining Jupiter.

C H A P. XX.

THERE is a Statue of Creugas the boxer ; and another of Jupiter Mili-chius, in a sitting posture, made by Polycletus, in marble : near to which are the Statues, in marble also, of Cleobis and Biton. And over-against them there is a Temple of Nemean Jupiter, with his Statue in brass, in an upright posture,

posture, by Lyfippus. And upon the right hand there is a Sepulchre of Phoroneus, and a very ancient Temple of Fortune. There is a Monument of Choria one of the Mænades; and a Temple of the Seasons, and the Statues of Polynices, and of the commanders that fell with him under the walls of Thebes; and likewise the Statues of thirteen of the commanders that took Thebes. There is a Monument likewise of Danaus; and a Cenotaph in honour of those Argives who fell before Troy, with a Temple of Jupiter the Saviour; and another which is dedicated to the River Cephissus; and a head of Medusa, said to have been made by Cyclops. In the Theatre there is a Statue of Perilaus the Argive, and Victor in the Nemean Games, killing Othryada the Spartan. Above the Theatre there is the Temple of Venus;
before

before which there is a Statue of Telephilla the Poetess, erected upon a pillar. She has volumes at her feet, and she is looking upon a helmet, which she has in her hand, and is going to put on.

C H A P. XXI.

THERE is the Monument of Cerdo, the wife of Phoroneus; and the Temples of Æsculapius, and of Diana the Persuader; with a Statue in brass of Æneas; an Altar of Jupiter the Deliverer; and the Monuments of Hypermnestra the mother of Amphiaraus, and of Hypermnestra, the daughter of Danaus; over-against which there is the Monument of Talaus the son of Bias. There is also the Temple of Minerva of the Trumpet, built by Hegelaus, the grandson of Hercules, and inventor of the trumpet. In the middle of the great Square there is an Edifice of white marble,

marble, which the people of Argos tell us is a trophy, which was erected upon the slaying of Pyrrhus, with his Monument, upon which are engraved, or in basso rilievo, all the instruments he used in war, and elephants among the rest: and at the entrance of the Temple of Ceres you will see his shield. There is also the Monument of the daughter of Perseus, who killed the Gorgon; before which there is a Trophy in marble, upon the killing of the Argive Tyrant Laphoes, with a Temple of Latona; and her Statue is by Praxiteles: near to which there is one of a Virgin called Chloris, the daughter of Amphion.

CHAP. XXII.

AND another of Juno Anthëa; with that of Ceres Pelasgis: and near it is the Sepulchre of Pelasgis. Beyond which there is a Monument of brass,

F

of

Book II.



of a moderate magnitude; upon which there are very ancient Statues of Diana, Jupiter, and Minerva: under which it is said that the bones of Tantalus were buried. Near to this place is the Temple of Neptune Prosclystius, and the Sepulchre of Argus, the grandson of Jupiter; as also the Temple of Castor and Pollux; in which are their Statues, and those of their sons, and their sons mothers. The Statues are by the hands of Dipcœnus and Scyllis, and are made of ebony; as are also the horses, except where a little ivory is mixed with it. Near to this Temple there is that of Lucina, dedicated by Helen; beyond which there is that of Hecate, whose Statue is in marble by Scopas, with two of her Statues in brass, the one by Polycletus, and the other by Naucydes: near which is the Sepulchre of Lycimnius the son of Electryon, who was killed

killed by Tleptolemus, the son of Hercules. Near to the Gymnasium of Cylarabus there is the Monument of Sacada, who first played the Pythian air upon the flute at Delphi. In the Gymnasium there is a Statue of Minerva Pania, and the Sepulchres of Sthenelus and Cylarabus.

C H A P. XXIII.

UPON the right hand there is a Temple of Bacchus, whose Statue is reported to have been brought from Eubœa, by the shipwrecked Argives, in their return from Troy. Near the Temple there is the Palace of Adrastus; and a little farther on there is the Temple of Amphiaraus; and one likewise of his Charioteer Baton. Before which there is a magnificent Temple of Æsculapius, with his Statue in marble, in a sitting posture; near to which stands that of

Book II. Health. There are also the Statues of the Sculptors Xenophilus and Straton: and the Temple was dedicated by Sphyrus the son of Machaon. The Argives pretend to have the original Statue of the Diana of Pheræa; and the Monuments of Dejanira; and of Helenus the son of Priam; with the Statue of Minerva, called the Palladium: the Argives have a subterranean edifice, in which there is a Temple of Bacchus Crefius, and a Monument of Crotopus; it is called the Temple of Crefian Bacchus, because he buried the Cretan Ariadne there: and not far from hence is the Temple of the Celestial Venus.

C H A P. XXIV.

IN going up to the Castle you will see the Temples of Juno Acræa, and of Apollo Diradiotes; near to which is the Temple of Minerva the Perspicacious,

cious, dedicated by Diomedes; and a Stadium, in which the exercises are performed in honour of the Nemean Jupiter and Juno; and a Monument of the sons of Ægyptus. In the Castle there is a Temple of Jupiter Larissæus, but without any roof; his Statue is of wood: the Temple of Minerva is very worthy to be seen. And amongst other Statues there is one of Jupiter in wood, which has three eyes; one of which is in the forehead. It is said to have stood in Priam's Palace. Upon the top of the mountain Lycone there is a Temple of Diana Orthia, in which are the Statues of Apollo, Latona, and Diana, in marble, by Polycletus. And as you descend the mountain, you will meet with another Temple also of Diana.

C H A P. XXV.

Book II.

UPON the road to Mantinea there is a Temple, in which there are the Statues of Mars and Venus in wood; both of which were given by Polynices, before he went to the siege of Thebes. Upon the top of Mount Artemisius, near Oenoe, there is a Temple of Diana. In the ruins of Lyrcea there is nothing of consequence but a Statue of Lyrceus. In Ornea there is a Temple of Diana, with her Statue in wood; and another Temple also dedicated to all the Gods. Upon the road to Epidaurus there is a pyramidical edifice, in which there are a great many shields, made like those of Argos, in memory of a battle between Prætus and Acrisius. At Lessa, upon the road to Epidaurus, there is a Temple of Minerva, with her Statue in wood.

C H A P.

CHAP. XXVI.

BEFORE you enter the city of Epi- Book II.
daurus, you pass by the Temple of
Æsculapius.

CHAP. XXVII.

BUT the Statue of Æsculapius is not above half as big as that of the Jupiter Olympius at Athens; but this also is made of ivory and gold, by the hand of Thrasymedes a Parian. He sits upon a Throne, holding a staff in one hand, and laying the other upon the head of a Dragon; and there is a Dog lying down at his feet: and upon the Throne itself there are represented, in relievo, some of the heroic actions of the Argives, as of Bellerophon's killing the Chimæra, and of Perseus cutting off the head of Medusa. Near to which there is a noble Rotunda of marble, in which

Book II.



a Cupid is painted by Paus, as having thrown away his bow and arrows, and having a lyre in his hand. He has also represented Drunkenness, drinking out of a glass decanter, through which you see the face of a woman. There are six very ancient Pillars remaining, out of a great number, upon which are engraved the names of the patients, and the distempers they had been cured of by the God, in the Doric dialect. And upon a Pillar, separated from the rest, there is an inscription, which says, that Hippolytus dedicated the Statue of a horse to the God. In the Temple itself there is one of the most complete and curious Theatres I ever saw; this and the Rotunda above-mentioned being built by Polycletus. In the Grove there is a Temple of Diana, with a Statue of Epione. There are also the Temples of Venus and of Themis. There

There is also a Fountain most nobly and elegantly adorned. There are likewise Æsculapius's Baths, and a Temple of the Gods surnamed Epidotæ. There is also a Temple of Good Health, of Æsculapius, and of the Egyptian Apollo, with a Portico of Cotys; and an ancient Temple of Apollo Maleata.

CHAP. XXVIII.

UPON the top of the mountain there is a Temple of Diana Coryphæa, and a Monument of Meliffa; and also one of her father Patrocles.

CHAP. XXIX.

IN the city of Epidaurus there is a Temple of Æsculapius, in which there is his Statue, and that of his wife Epione, in Parian marble; and a Temple of Bacchus, and a Grove of Diana, with her Statue in it, in the form of a huntress.

refs. There is also a Temple of Venus, and another of Juno. The Statue in wood of the Cissæan Minerva, which is in the citadel, is worthy of observation. Near to the port of the island of Ægina, there is a Temple of Venus: and in the most conspicuous part of the city, there is a square Structure of white marble, called Æaceum, in the entrance of which are the Statues of the Deputies from all the parts of Greece; with a Theatre as considerable for its magnitude as its workmanship.

C H A P. XXX.

THERE are three Temples very near to each other, viz. of Apollo, Diana, and Bacchus: in that of Apollo his Statue is of wood, and naked, and made by some sculptor of the place; but those of Bacchus and Diana are cloathed; that of Bacchus has a beard. In the
Temple

Temple of Æsculapius the Statue of the Deity is of marble, and in a sitting posture. In the Temple of Hecate her Statue is of wood by Myron; but she is represented but with one body only, and one face. There is a Temple also of the Goddess Aphæa. On the mountain Panellenium there is a Temple of Jupiter, said to have been dedicated by Æacus. There are two remarkable Statues, made out of an olive-tree, representing the Goddesses Auxesia and Lamia.

CHAP. XXXI.

IN the great Square of the city of Træzen, there is a Temple of Diana the Preserver, with her Statue; and said to have been dedicated by Theseus. Behind the Temple there is a Monument of Pittheus, upon which there are three marble thrones: and not far off there

Book II.

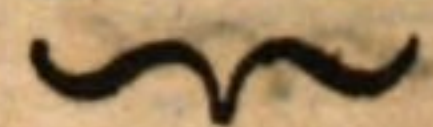
there is a Temple of the Muses, built by Ardalus the son of Vulcan, by whom the flute was invented. And a little distant from hence there is an ancient Altar, dedicated also by Ardalus to the Muses, and to Sleep: and near the Theatre Hippolytus has built the Temple of Diana Lycea. Not far from the Temple there are three Altars: the one to Bacchus the Saviour; the other to Themis, dedicated by Pittheus; and the third to the Sun, the Deliverer from Xerxes and the Medes. Pittheus is said to have built and adorned the Temple of Apollo Thearius, which is the most ancient Temple of any I have seen. The Statue which we see there at present was made by Hermon the Træze-nian; as were likewise the Statues in wood of Castor and Pollux. In the Portico of the Forum there are several marble Statues of the most distinguished

guished of the Athenian women and children, that retired from Athens upon the approach of Xerxes. There is a Statue also of Mercury Polygius; and a club, made of an olive-tree, dedicated by Hercules; with a Temple of Jupiter the Saviour, erected by Actius.

CHAP. XXXII.

THERE is also a Temple dedicated to Hippolytus, with his Statue, which is very ancient, and was dedicated by Diomede. On the same spot there is a Temple of Apollo Epibaterius, dedicated also by Diomede. Above this there is a Temple of Venus Speculatrix; and a little farther there are the Monuments of Phædra, and of Hippolitus; upon which there is his Statue made by Timotheus. In the Citadel there is a Temple of Minerva Stheniades: her Statue is in wood, by the hand of Cal-
lon

Book II.



lon of Ægina. As you descend, you pass by the Temple of Pan the Deliverer: in the Plain there is the Temple of Isis, with her Statue; and that of Venus Ascræa; with another of Venus the Spouse, built by Theseus. Without the walls there is a Temple of Neptune Phytalmius, and another of Ceres the Lawgiver; with those likewise of Mars, and of the Saronian Diana.

C H A P. XXXIII.

IN the island Sphæria there is the Sepulchre of Sphærus, and the Temple of Minerva Apaturia. In the island of Calauria there is a Temple of Neptune; within whose precincts there is the Sepulchre of Demosthenes.

C H A P. XXXIV.

IN the town of Methana, near Træzen, there is a Temple of Isis; and in
the

the Forum there are the Statues of Mercury and of Hercules. Upon the road to Hermione you will find the Temple of Apollo Platanistius. Upon the promontory Buporthmus there are the Temples of Ceres and Proserpine, and of Minerva Promachorma. Among the ruins of Hermione there are the Temples of Neptune, of Minerva, of the Sun, and of Serapis, and Isis; with two Temples of Venus, one of which is called Pontia and Limenia; in which there is her Statue in marble, remarkable both for its bigness and the excellence of the work. And at the town of Thermesia there are two Temples dedicated to Ceres.

CHAP. XXXV.

NEAR to which there is a Temple of Bacchus Melanægis, and another of Diana, called Iphigenia; in which there
is

Book II.

is a Neptune in brass, treading upon a Dolphin with one of his feet. There are also three Temples of Apollo, with as many Statues; one of which is called Pythius, and the other Orion. There is also a Temple of Fortune; in which there is a Colossean figure of the Goddess in Parian marble. There is likewise a celebrated Temple of Ceres; in the Portico of which there are some Statues of her Priestesses; with those also of Minerva and Ceres, tho' neither of them of great antiquity. There is likewise a Temple adorned quite round with Statues, and is dedicated to Clymenus; besides one of Mars, with his Statue: and to the right there is a Portico called Echo; at the back part of which there are three Altars. And near the City Gate there is a Temple of Lucina; but nobody is permitted to see her Statue.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXVI.

BETWEEN Hermione and Asine Book II.
there is a Temple of Jupiter Coccygius,
and another of Juno; with a third,
which is said to be of Apollo; but with-
out either roof, door, or statue. There
are upon the same road the Temples of
Apollo, Neptune, and Ceres, with Sta-
tues of marble in an erect posture. In
Asine there is a Temple of Apollo, and
that of Castor and Pollux, with their
Statues in wood. Near Lerna there is
a Temple of Minerva Saitis, or of the
city of Sais in Egypt.

CHAP. XXXVII.

IN a grove there are in marble the
Statues of Ceres Profymna, and of Bac-
chus: that of Ceres is not very large,
and is in a sitting posture. In the other
Temple, which is dedicated to Bacchus

G

Saotes,

Saotes, his Statue is of wood, and in a fitting posture also. And near the sea there is a marble Statue of Venus, said to have been dedicated by the daughters of Danaus.

C H A P. XXXVIII.

IN Temenium there is a Temple of Neptune, and another of Venus; and the Sepulchre of Temenus; and a Temple of Neptune Genesius; with another of Polemocrates the son of Machaon.



BOOK THE THIRD.
OF THE
TERRITORIES
OF
LACONIA.

CHAP. X.

DESCENDING from Hermes,
D you come to a Temple of Ju-
piter Scotita ; and a little farther
on there is a Statue of Hercules, with
a Trophy : from thence you go to Ca-
ryas, where there is a Temple of Diana
Caryatis, with her Statue in the open
air. In Thornace you will see a Statue
of Apollo Pythius.

Book III.

C H A P. XI.

Book III.


As you come down from Thornace, you have Sparta before you. In the great Square, the noblest and most celebrated of their public buildings is that which they call the Persian Portico, where there are the Statues of many of Xerxes's captains in marble; and among them is that of Mardonius, and that of Artemisia. There is one Temple dedicated to Julius Cæsar, and another to Augustus. At the Altar of Augustus there is a brass figure of Agias; with the Statues of Apollo Pythius, Diana, and Latona. Not far from hence there are the Temples also of the Earth, of Jupiter Agoræus, of Minerva Agoræa, and of Neptune Asphalius; and likewise of Apollo, and of Juno. There is also a prodigious large Statue, representing the people of Sparta, and dressed in the
habit

habit of a man. There is a Temple likewise of the Parcæ; near to which is the Sepulchre of Orestes, the son of Agamemnon; with a Statue of king Polydorus, the son of Alcamenes. There is also a Statue of Mercurius Forensis carrying off Bacchus when a child; besides several very ancient Statues of the Ephori; and the Sepulchres of Epimenides and of Aphareus; with the Temples of the Hospitable Jupiter and of the Hospitable Minerva.

CHAP. XII.

NOT far off is a Temple of Minerva, in which Ulysses is said to have placed her Statue, and called it Celeuthea: and he dedicated three Temples to Celeuthea. A little farther there are several very ancient Heroic Monuments, and a Temple of Neptunus Tænarius; near to which there is a Statue of Minerva,

Book III.

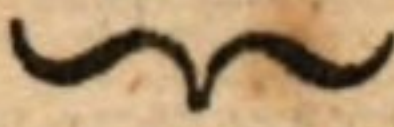
and a Monument of Talthibius. There is an Altar of Apollo Acrita, and a Temple of the Earth, called Gaseptum. Near the City Walls is the Temple of Dictynna, and the royal Sepulchres of the Eurypontidæ; near to which is the Temple of Arfinoe, the sister-in-law of Castor and Pollux. There is also a Temple of Diana; and a Monument of the Prophets, called Jamimides; besides the Temples of Maron and Alphæus, of Jupiter Tropæus, and of the mother of the Gods; behind which there are the heroic Monuments of Hippolytus, Theseus, and Aulon. In the Rotunda there are the Statues of Olympian Jupiter and Olympian Venus.

C H A P. XIII.

THERE is also the Sepulchre of Cynortes, with the Temple of Castor and his Monument: and the Sepulchres
of

of Ida and Linceus. The Temple of Proserpina Sospita is said to have been built by Orpheus. There is a Temple dedicated to Apollo Carneus; near to which there is a Statue called Alphe-tæus. There are several square Porticos; and near them the Altars of Jupiter Ambulius, Minerva Ambulia, and Castor and Pollux Ambulii; and a Temple of Bacchus Colonata; near to which is a Temple of Jupiter Euanemus; and the heroic Monument of Pleuron the ancestor of Tyndarus; near to which is a Temple of Juno Argiva, dedicated, as it is said, by Euridice. There is a Temple of Juno Hyperchiria, with an ancient Statue in wood of Venus-Juno; and another of Hippothenes, who won the palm eleven times at the Olympic Games.

C H A P. XIV.

Book III.


THERE is an honorary Sepulchre of Brasidas ; near to which is a magnificent Theatre of marble, and the Sepulchres of Pausanias and Leonidas, who commanded at Thermopylæ and Plataea. Here are also the Tombs of their Kings called Agides ; and a Temple of Æsculapius Epanapadon ; and a Monument of Tænarus. There are the Temples also of Neptune Hippocurius, of Diana Æginæa, and of Diana Isora ; and a Pillar, with an inscription of the number of the victories gained by Anchion, a Lacedemonian, in the Olympic and other Games. There are likewise the Temples of Thetis, of Serapis, and of Jupiter Olympius ; with a Monument of Eumedes the son of Hippocoon ; and a very ancient Statue of Hercules. Near to the palace of Menelaus, and close to the

the Curfus, are the Temples of Castor and Pollux, of the Graces, Lucina, Apollo Carneus, Diana Hegemache, and of Æsculapius; and the Trophy which Pollux erected upon his victory over Linceus. Castor and Pollux have their Statues at the entrance of the Curfus. There is also the heroic Monument of Alcon the son of Hippocoon, and the Temple of Neptune Domatitus, with the Statues of Hercules and of Lycurgus.

CHAP. XV.

THERE is also the heroic Monument of Cynisca the daughter of king Archidamus, being the first of the sex who won the Olympic palm, in the chariot race: near to which are the heroic Monuments of four sons of Hippocoon, just by the Portico; and that of Alcman the lyric poet; with the Temples of Helen

Book III.



Helen and of Hercules; in which he is represented by a Statue armed: and near to his Temple is the Sepulchre of Oeonus; as also the Temple of Minerva Axiopœna; besides one more dedicated to the same Goddess. There is a Temple of Hippothenes, and a very ancient Statue, representing Mars in fetters. There is also a public Building called Pœcila. And among other heroic Monuments there is that of Cadmus the son of Agenor; and a Temple of Juno Ægophaga. Not far from the Theatre there is a Temple of Neptune Genethlius, and the heroic Monuments of Cleodeus the son of Hillus, and of Oetalus. Then comes the noblest Temple of Æsculapius, and the heroic Monument of Teleclus, and an ancient Temple, in which there is a Statue of Venus armed; upon which there is superstructed another Temple, dedicated to

to Venus Morpho, where there is a Statue of the Goddess in Cedar, in which she is represented veiled, and in fetters.

Book III.

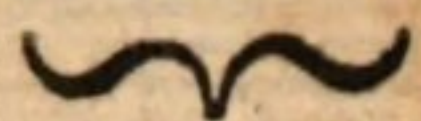
CHAP. XVI.

AND just by is the Temple of Hilaria and Phœbe, daughters of Apollo: they have each of them their Statue; but one of the heads is modern: and near to the palace of Tyndarus, are the heroic Monuments of Chilon, one of the seven wise men; and of an Athenian hero. There is also a Temple dedicated to Lycurgus, with several Monuments of his children; as also that of Eurybiades, who commanded the Spartan fleet at Salamis; and one also of Astrabacus. There is a Temple of Diana Orthia; and her Statue is said to be the same that Orestes and Iphigenia brought from Taurica.

CHAP.

C H A P. XVII.

Book III.



THE next Temple is that of Lucina; after which you come to that of Minerva Poliuchus and Chalciæcus, made of brass; with her Statue of the same metal, by Gitiades a Lacedemonian; where are also many of Hercules's distresses and labours expressed in brass; several of the actions likewise of the sons of Tyndarus, among which is that of the rape of the daughters of Leucippus; Vulcan delivering his mother from her chains; the Nymphs also presenting Perseus with his wings and helmet, before his expedition against Medusa. There are several pieces also relating to the birth of Minerva; but what surpasses all the rest, both in magnitude and beauty, are the Statues of Neptune and Amphitrite. There is, besides these, the Temple of Minerva Ergane.

Ergane. There is a Portico which runs to the south, and a Temple of Jupiter Cosmeta, before which there is a Monument of Tyndarus: and upon that Portico which leads to the west there are two Eagles, with an image of Victory standing upon each of them; the gift of Lysander. Upon the left of the building called Chalciæcus, there is a Temple, which is dedicated to the Muses; and behind it there is another of Venus Area, whose Statues are of wood, and as ancient as any in Greece. And upon the right side of the Chalciæcus there is a Statue of Jupiter in brass, the ancientest that is known of that metal; and the several members are fastened together with nails; and it was said to be made by Learchus, a disciple of Dædalus. In the Tabernacle there is the Statue of a woman called Euryleonida, who won the chariot race
at

Book III.

at the Olympic Games. And at the Altar of the Chalciæcus there are two brass Statues of Pausanias, who commanded at Platæa.

C H A P. XVIII.

NEAR to the Statues of Pausanias there is one of Venus Ambologera; as also one of Sleep, and another of Death. Next you come to a Temple of Minerva Ophthalmitis, said to have been dedicated by Lycurgus: near to which is the Temple of Jupiter Ammon. As you go from Sparta to Amyclas, you will see a Temple of the Graces Phaenna and Cleta: and among the most considerable works which are to be seen at Amyclas, there is a Statue of Ænetes, who was a quinquertian victor at the Olympic Games. There are several brass tripods, and particularly ten that were made before the Messenian war; upon

upon one of which there is a Statue of Venus, and upon another that of Diana; which, with all its ornaments, was made by Gitiades. Proserpine stands upon the third, and that is by Callon. Aristander the Parian has made one, upon which is represented Sparta with a lyre : and Polycletus the Argive has made another, upon which stands the Amyclæan Venus. Bathycles the Magnesian made the Throne of Amyclæus, with the Statue of Diana Leucophryne, the Graces, and all the other gifts and ornaments. The front of the Throne is supported by two Graces, and the back part by two Horæ. The Hydra and Typhon are upon the left side, and Tritons upon the right: there are Jupiter and Neptune carrying away Taygetes and Alcyon; with Atlas and Hercules fighting with Cycnus; and the battle of the Centaurs; with Theseus dragging

Book III.

dragging along the Minotaur in chains; and Demodocus singing to a chorus of Phæacians; and Perseus cutting off Medusa's head. There is also the combat of Hercules with the giant Thurrius, and that of Tyndarus with Eurytus; as also the forcing away the daughters of Leucippus; and Mercury carrying Bacchus to Heaven, when he was a Boy, and Minerva introducing Hercules to the Gods; and Peleus delivering Achilles to Chiron, to be educated; Cephalus is carried away by Aurora; and the Gods are bringing gifts at the wedding of Harmonia. There is also the combat between Achilles and Memnon, with Hercules killing Diomedes king of Thrace; and he is also represented killing Nessus. Mercury is likewise conducting the Goddesses to be judged by Paris. Adrastus and Tydeus are parting the combatants Amphiaraus and

and Lycurgus: Juno is looking upon Io after that she is turned into a cow: Minerva flies from Vulcan, who is pursuing her: here is the order and process of Hercules, in his attacking the Hydra, and his seizing of Cerberus. There are Anaxias and Mnafinous on horseback; and Megapenthes and Nicostratus upon the same horse. Bellerophon kills the Chimæra; and Hercules is driving away Geryon's oxen: upon the upper margin of the Throne there are the sons of Tyndarus on horseback. Between the horses there are Sphinxes; and there is a leopard running at Castor, and a lioness at Pollux. At the top of the Throne there is a Chorus of Magnesians; the lower parts are adorned with Tritons, and the hunting of the Calydonian boar. Hercules kills the sons of Actor: Calais and Zetis defend Phineus from the Harpies: the rape of Helen by Pirithous

H

and

Book III.

and Theseus: Hercules strangles the lion: Apollo and Diana kill Tityon with their arrows: the combat of Hercules with Oreus the Centaur; and that of Theseus with the Minotaur: Hercules wrestling with Achelous; with several actions relating to Juno, recorded in the fabulous histories; as her being bound in chains by Vulcan. There is a representation of the Games celebrated by Acastus in honour of his father; the actions also of Menelaus, and the Egyptian Proteus, as described by Homer in his *Odyſſea*: and Admetus joining a lion and a boar to his chariot; with the Trojans performing funeral rites to Hector.

C H A P. XIX.

IN the middle of the Throne there is the Statue of the God, which is about thirty cubits high; it is much more
ancient

ancient than the time of Bathycles, being the production of an ignorant sculptor, and perhaps of a rude age: for except the head, hands, and feet, the rest has the appearance of a pillar of brass; the base of which is made like an altar, in which it is said that Hyacinth is buried. That altar is adorned with the images of Biris, and of Jupiter and Mercury in conversation; and near to them are Bacchus, Semele, and Ino, Ceres, Proserpine, and Pluto, the Parcæ, the Horæ, Venus, Minerva, and Diana, who are carrying Hyacinth and his sister Polybæa to Heaven; but that image of Hyacinth has a small beard. Upon the same Altar Hercules, Minerva, and the rest of the Gods are represented, as going to Heaven. There are also the daughters of Thestius, the Muses, and the Horæ. In Amycla also there remains still a magnificent Temple of



Alexandra, with her Statue: and there are also the Statues of Clytemnestra and Agamemnon. Upon the road to Therapne there is a Statue of Minerva Alea, and a Temple of Jupiter the Opulent, and another of Æsculapius Cotyleus, which was dedicated by Hercules: but the most ancient Temple that stands upon this road is that of Mars, whose Statue is said to have been brought from Colchis by Castor and Pollux: here also is a Temple of Menelaus and Helen, in which it is said that they were buried.

CHAP. XX.

NEAR Therapne there is a Temple of Pollux, and another of Castor and Pollux; and one of Neptune Gæouchus, and an heroic Monument of the son of Taygeta. There is also a Temple of Jupiter Messapeus, and of Bacchus; where

where there are several Statues exposed to the open air; and a Temple called Taletus, dedicated to the Sun: near to which there is a Temple of Ceres Eleufinia, in which there is a Statue of Orpheus, the work of the Pelasgi. In a small town called Derrion there is a Statue of Diana Derriatis, in the open air. In the road from Sparta to Arcadia there is a Statue of Minerva Parea, in the open air; beyond which there is a Temple of Achilles: a little farther is a Monument of a Horse, where the competitors for Helen took their solemn oath: near to which there are seven pillars. There is a Temple also of Diana Myfia, and a Statue of Modesty, said to have been the gift of Icarus.

C H A P. XXI.

Book III.

UPON the road there is a Monument of Lada, the swiftest runner of the age; and a Temple of Æsculapius. At a village called Crocea, there is a Statue in stone of Jupiter Croceatus; and the Statues of Castor and Pollux in brass. At a village called Ægia, there is a Temple of Neptune, with his Statue. In the great Square of Gytheum there are the Statues of Apollo and Hercules, besides that of Bacchus, Apollo Carneus, and a Temple of Ammon without a roof; with a brass Statue of Æsculapius. There is also a Temple of Ceres, and a Statue of Neptune Gæouchus. In the castle there is a Temple of Minerva, with her Statue.

C H A P.

CHAP. XXII.

UPON the shore, over-against the Book III.
island Cranae, there is a Temple of 
Venus Migdonitis, built by Paris in memory of his having enjoyed Helen first in that island: and Menelaus upon his return placed the Statue of Thetis and the Goddess Praxitida just by it. In the town of Acria there is a Temple of the Mother of the Gods, and her Statue in marble; which is said to be the most ancient work erected to her honour in all Peloponnesus. There is a Monument also of Nicocles, a victor at the Olympic Games. At the village of Geronthra there is a Temple of Mars; and in the castle there is a Temple of Apollo; but the head only of his Statue is of ivory. At Marios there is an ancient Temple of all the Gods; and at Asopus there is a Temple of the Roman
H 4 Emperors;

Emperors ; and about a mile and half from thence there is a Temple of Æsculapius, and another of Minerva Cyparissia in the citadel. In these confines there is a Temple also of Æsculapius ; there is also a Temple of Minerva without roof or statue, said to have been built by Agamemnon ; and a Monument of Cinodus, the governor of Menelaus. In the town of Baiæ there is a Temple of Apollo, and likewise one of Æsculapius ; and the ruins likewise of the Temples of Serapis, and of Isis : and upon the left there is a marble Statue of Mercury, with the Temples of Æsculapius and Hygia.

C H A P. XXIII.

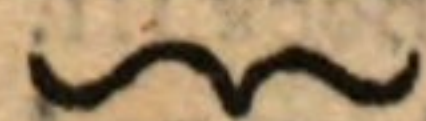
In the island of Cithera there is a Temple of Venus Urania, one of the most ancient and venerable of all Greece,
and

and in which the Statue of the Goddess is represented in armour: and not far from thence there is a Statue of Neptune in an erect posture. In the village called Epidelium there is a Statue of Apollo, which was brought from Delos. Upon the road to Epidaurus Limera there are Altars to Æsculapius, and a Temple of Diana Limnatis. There is in the town a Temple of Venus, and also one of Æsculapius, with his Statue in marble in a standing posture; and a Temple of Minerva, with another of Jupiter Servator.

C H A P. XXIV.

AT Zarax there is a Temple of Apollo, with his Statue holding a lyre in his hand: and upon the road near to Stethæum there is a Temple of Æsculapius, with his Statue in marble.

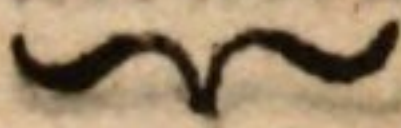
Book III.



ble. At Brasîæ there are the Temples of Æsculapius and of Achilles. There are also four figures in brass, about a foot in height; three of which represent the Dioscuri or the Corybantes, and the fourth is a Minerva. Not far from Gythium there is a Statue of Hercules; as also a Trophy erected by the Macedonians. Among the ruins of the town of Las there is a Temple of Minerva Asia, erected by the Dioscuri. There is also a Gymnasium, with the Statue of Mercury, and the Temples of Bacchus, Æsculapius, and Apollo Carneus. At a village called Hypsos there are the Temples of Æsculapius and Diana Daphnæa; and another of Diana Dictynna. In the village of Araino there is the Monument of La, with his Statue upon it.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXV.

NEAR which is an ancient Tem- Book III.
ple, not far from an Altar of Jupiter. 
At Pyrrichum there is a Temple of
Diana Astratea. Near to Teuthrone
there is a Temple resembling a cavern,
at the entrance of which there is a
Statue of Neptune. In Tænarus there
are several Monuments, upon one of
which there is Arion sitting upon a
Dolphin. At Cœnepolis there is a
Temple of Ceres; and near the sea
there is one of Venus, in which there
is a marble Statue of the Goddess in
a standing posture. Among the ruins
of Hippola there is a Temple of Mi-
nerva Hippolaitis. In Oetylus there
is a Temple of Serapis, and in the
Forum a Statue of Apollo Carneus.

CHAP.

C H A P. XXVI.

Book III.

IN the road from Oetylo to Thalama there is a Temple of Ino, with an Oracle. In the Temple there are the Statues, in brass, of Paphia and of the Sun. The Temple is said to be of brass. In the island of Pephnos there are two brass Statues of the Dioscouri, about a foot in height. In Leuctra there are the Statues of Æsculapius and of Ino in marble. There is a Temple also of Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, in which there is her Statue, and that of Apollo Carneus. In the castle there is a Temple of Minerva, with her Statue; and in the town there is the Temple of Cupid. In Cardamyle there are the Temples of Minerva, and of Apollo Carneus. At Gerenia there is a Monument and magnificent Temple of Machaon

Machaon the son of Æsculapius. His Statue is in an upright posture in brass, with a crown upon his head. And in a Mountain not far from thence there is a Temple of Clea. In the little town of Alagonia there are the Temples of Bacchus and of Diana.

Mithras the son of Helios. His
 statue is in an upright posture in brass
 with a crown upon his head. And
 in a Mountain not far from thence
 there is a Temple of Ceres. In the
 high town of Agrigento there are the
 Temples of Bacchus and of Diana.

BOOK



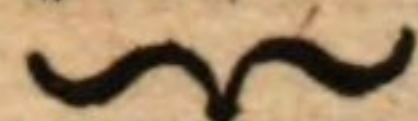
BOOK THE FOURTH.
OF THE
TERRITORIES
OF
MESSENIA.

CHAP. XXXI.

N the great Square of Ithome
I there is a Statue of Jupiter
Servator, and the Temples of
Neptune and Venus; and a Statue of
the Mother of all the Gods, of Parian
marble, by Damophon, who connected
all the loosened parts of the ivory of the
Jupiter Olympius by Phidias; for which
he was highly honoured by the Eleans.
He also made the Messenians their Sta-
tue

Book IV.

Book IV.



tue of Diana Laphria; they have also a Temple of Lucina, with a marble Statue: near to which there is a Temple of the Curetes; as also a Temple of Ceres, in which there are the Statues of the Dioscuri, in the same dress in which they carried off the daughters of Leucippus. In the Temple of Æsculapius there are a great many fine Statues; and among the rest there are those of the God himself, and his children, of Bacchus, Hercules, Apollo, and the Muses. There is a representation also of the city of Thebes, and the Statue of Epaminondas, Fortune, and Diana Lucifera. Those in marble were made by Demophon the Messenian; but that of Epaminondas, being made of iron, is by another hand. There is also a Temple of the daughter of Triopas, whose Statue is of gold and Parian marble. In the lower part of
of

of the Temple there are the Portraits of all the kings of Messene, before the coming of the Dorians into the Peloponnesus, viz. Aphareus and his sons: and after the return of the descendants of Hercules, there are the Portraits of Crefphontes, of Nestor, and of his sons Thrasymedes and Antilochus; Leucippus the brother of Aphareus, Hilaira, Phœbe, and Arfinoe, Machaon, and Podalirius, the mother and sons of Æsculapius. These Portraits are by the hand of Amphalion, the disciple of Nicias.

C H A P. XXXII.

IN a building called Hierothusion there are the Statues of all the Gods; among which there is that of Epaminondas in brass: there are also very ancient Tripods, which Homer calls apuroi; with the Statues of Mercury, Hercules, and Theseus in the Gymnasium,

Book IV.

made by Egyptian artists. There is likewise the Statue of Æthidas, who is esteemed to have been a hero: and there is also the Monument of Aristomenes. In the Stadium there is a brass Statue of Aristomenes: and not far from the Theatre there is the Temple of Serapis and Isis.

C H A P. XXXIII.

THE Statue of Jupiter, which is in his Temple, was made by Ageladas. In the city gate there is a square Mercury, called by the Athenians Hermes. At Carnasium there are the Statues of Apollo Carneus, of Mercury carrying a ram, and of Ceres.

C H A P. XXXIV.

IN the town of Corone there are the Temples of Diana Pædotropha, of Bacchus, and of Æsculapius, with their Statues

tues in marble. In the Forum there is a brass Statue of Jupiter Servator; and in the castle there is a brass Statue of Minerva, holding a crow in her hand; there is a Monument also of Epemelida. Ten miles from Corone there is a Temple of Apollo Corynthus, and it is looked upon to be one of the most ancient in Greece; in it there are two Statues, the one of wood made by Argæus, and the other of brass, which they take to have been dedicated by the Argonauts.

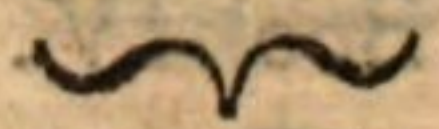
CHAP. XXXV.

At Mothone there is a Temple, with the Statue of Minerva Anemotis, said to have been dedicated by Diomedes: and there is also a Temple of Diana.

CHAP. XXXVI.

In Pylus there is a Temple of Minerva Coryphasia, and a house which is

Book IV.



said to have been Nestor's; in which there is his Portrait: and within the town there is his Monument; and without the walls there is that of Thrasymedes. In the castle of the island of Sphaacteria the Athenians have dedicated a Statue of Victory in brass. In Cyparissias there is a Temple of Apollo; as also one of Minerva Cyparissia. And at Aulon there is a Temple of Æsculapius Aulonius, with his Statue.

BOOK



BOOK THE FIFTH.
OF THE
TERRITORIES
OF
ELIS.

CHAP. V.

 T Elis there is the Monument
A of Endymion. Book V.
~~~~~

CHAP. VI.

IN Scillunte, near to the Temple of Diana, there is a Monument of Xenophon, with his Statue in Pentelican marble.

CHAP. VII,

NEAR Gortyna there is a Temple of Æsculapius.



## CHAP. IX.

Book V.

THERE is a Sepulchre of Corœbus  
near the confines of the Eleans.

## CHAP. X.

IN Elis there is a Temple of Jupiter, in which there is the celebrated Statue made by Phidias the Athenian: this Temple is of the Doric order, and is encircled with a colonade, and is built with the stone of the country, and which resembles the Parian marble: its height, from the area to the base of the pediment, is 68 feet; its breadth is 95; and its length 230. Libon, who was of that country, was the architect: it is covered with Pentelican marble, cut in the form of brick tiles: at each extremity, upon the summit of the roof, there is a gilded vase: and upon the top of the pediment there is a Statue of Victory gilt with gold; under which there is a golden shield with Medusa's head embossed upon



upon it: and upon the exterior zone, which is above the columns, there are one and twenty gilded shields affixed, which were dedicated by Mummius out of the spoils of Corinth. In the Pediment Pelops and Oenomaus are represented as ready to begin their chariot race; the image of Jupiter is in the middle of it, and upon his right hand stands Oenomaus armed with a shield; and by him is his wife Sterope, one of the daughters of Atlas: Myrtilus the charioteer of Oenomaus stands before the chariot and four horses; and behind him there are two men: and in the extreme part of the Pediment lies the river Cladeus. Upon the left hand of Jupiter are represented Pelops and Hippodamia, with the charioteer, the horses, and two of his grooms: and in the angle of the Pediment is represented Alpheus: all these figures are by the hand of a Pæonian. In the back front is represented the fight between



Book V.

the Lapithæ and the Centaurs. In the middle of the Pediment you see Pirithous; and near to him is Eurytion forcing away his spouse, who is defended by Cæneus: and in another part there is Theseus slaughtering the Centaurs with a battle-axe, whilst one of the Centaurs seizes a virgin, and another is carrying off a youth; these I take to have been done by Alcámenes: and in this temple there are represented many of the labours of Hercules. Over the door there is the hunting of the Erymanthian boar, and what is related of the Thracian Diomedes, and the exploits of Hercules against Geryon in the island Erythea, and his relieving Atlas of his burden of the globe; and also his cleansing the Augean stable; likewise his despoiling the Amazon of her belt, with what he performed also, in respect to the stag, the Gnosian bull, the Lernean Hydra, the Stymphalian birds, and the Nemean lion. Upon entering  
the



the brass gates there is Iphitus crowned by his wife Ecechiria; from whence you go thro' a noble Portico to the Statue of Jupiter.

## C H A P. XI.

THE God is sitting upon a throne, and is made of ivory and gold: he has a crown of olive upon his head, and an image of Victory in his right hand, which is also made of ivory and gold, and is adorned with a wreath and a crown: he has a polished scepter in his left hand, which is inlaid with a great variety of metals; and has an eagle at the top of it: his sandals and his robes are of gold, which is adorned with various animals and flowers, particularly with the flower-de-luce. The throne is of ivory and ebony, enriched with precious stones; it is embellished with the figures of animals, intermixed with paintings. There are also many Statues; there being four Victories,



Book V.

tories, in a dancing posture, at each foot of the throne: there are two others also affixed near the sandals of the God: and near to the foremost feet of the throne are represented Theban infants torn away by Sphinxes; under which are Apollo and Diana shooting the children of Niobe. The feet of the throne are connected by four fillets; in that which is in front there are seven statues, the eighth being lost, no body knows how. They represent the ancient Gymnastic exercises; and the figure whose head is encircled with a wreath, by the beauty of his person, is thought to be Pantarces the favourite of Phidias, and who gained the victory among the youths in the Olympic games. The rest of the fillets are adorned with the images of those heroes that accompanied Hercules in his expedition against the Amazons; the number of his companions is twenty-nine; among which Theseus is very distinguishable.



distinguishable. The throne is not only supported by the feet before described, but by pillars of the same dimension with the feet, and placed between them. The entrance between those pillars is defended by a furbace, one side of which is coloured with azure; but the other three are adorned with paintings by Panæus the brother of Phidias; among which there is Atlas supporting the heavens and the earth, and Hercules ready to assist him; there are likewise Theseus and Pirithous, with the images also of ancient Greece, and of Salamine holding an ornament of the upper part of a ship in her hand; the combat of Hercules with the Nemean lion; and the insult of Ajax upon Cassandra; and Hippodamia the daughter of Oenomaus, with her mother; Hercules looking upon Prometheus in chains, and Achilles supporting Penthesilea, whilst she is breathing her last: and there are two of the Hesperides carrying the apples



ples committed to their charge. Upon the top of the throne, over the head of the Statue, Phidias has made three Graces on one side, and three Horæ on the other. Upon the base, which is under his feet, there are golden lions, and the battle of Theseus against the Amazons: and upon the plinth, which supports the whole mass, there is represented in gold the Sun mounting his carr. There are also Jupiter and Juno, and Mercury embracing one of the Graces, with Vesta embracing Mercury: after which Cupid is receiving Venus as she is rising out of the Sea; and the Goddess Persuasion puts a crown upon her head. There is also Apollo with Diana, Minerva and Hercules. In the farther part of the plinth there is Amphitrite and Neptune, and the Moon driving a horse: not far from the statue there is a brass vase of oil, with which they anoint the statue, in order to preserve the ivory, which



which without it would be apt to suffer in that damp situation. Tho' Pausanias is dissatisfied with the dimensions of the statue which have been given by others, he declines giving any himself.

## C H A P. XII.

IN the Temple of Olympus there is a splendid woollen veil, of Assyrian texture and Phœnician purple, which was a present from king Antiochus. Among the gifts which are within or without the Temple, there is the Throne of Arimnus king of Hetruria, who was the first foreigner that sent an offering to the Olympic Jupiter: the horses in brass, which were presented by Cinisca in memory of an Olympic victory, are something less than the life. There is also the brass Tripas, upon which the crowns were placed for the victors, before that a table was made for that purpose. The cities of Achaia dedicated a Statue of Parian marble



Book V.

marble to the emperor Adrian, and the states of all Greece presented another in honour of Trajan, who adorned the city with a magnificent Amphitheatre, and a Hippodrome no less than a quarter of a mile in length: he erected a splendid Forum, whose ceiling is adorned with brass; and among its curiosities there is a Statue of Augustus Cæsar in amber, and one of Nicomedes king of Bithynia in ivory. In the Temple there are several Crowns which were given by Nero; the third of which imitates the olive, and the fourth imitates the oak. There are also twenty-five brass Shields, which those who run armed at the Olympic Games are obliged to carry: among the great number of pillars which are in that Temple, there is one, upon which is engraven the alliance between the Athenians, the Argives, the Mantineans, and the Eleans, for a hundred years.

C H A P.



CHAP. XIII.

WITHIN the Altis or Grove there is a Temple dedicated to Pelops, called Pelopion; round which there is a plantation interspersed with statues and other ornaments. The Altar dedicated to Jupiter Olympius is at an equal distance from the Pelopium, and the Temple of Juno.

Book V.

CHAP. XIV.

THIS chapter and the next are remarkable for nothing but the enumeration of a vast multitude of altars.

CHAP. XVII.

Now we come to the Temple of Juno, which is a Peristyle of the Doric order, and sixty feet in length; in which there is a statue of Jupiter, with another of Juno sitting on a throne; near to which there is a figure with a beard, and a helmet on its head. These are the works of a rude and unpolished age: the Horæ  
are



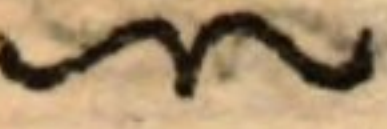
Book V. are there also represented sitting upon  
~~~~~  
~~~~~  
thrones; these are by the Sculptor Emi-  
lus of Ægina; near to which is the sta-  
tue of Themis by Doryclidas the disciple  
of Dipœnus and Scyllis. The five Hef-  
perides are the work of Theocles: but  
the Minerva which is armed with a  
helmet, shield, and spear, was made by  
Medon. Over-against these are the Sta-  
tues of Ceres and Proserpine, Apollo  
and Diana, in a sitting posture. There  
are also the Statues of Latona, Fortune,  
Bacchus, and Victory with wings, all of  
which appear to be very old: however  
they are all made of ivory and gold:  
but of the later ages there is a marble  
Mercury carrying an infant Bacchus, by  
Praxiteles; and a Venus in brass by  
Cleon the Sicyonian; she has a naked  
boy at her feet, which is gilt with gold,  
and was made by Boethus a Carthaginian.  
There is a Statue also of Eurydice, the  
daughter of Philippos, of ivory and gold:  
and



and likewise a curious cedar chest, in which the Corinthian tyrant Cypselus, when he was an infant, was concealed by his mother: the outside of the chest is enriched with animals, some of which are cut in cedar, others in ivory, and some also are wrought in gold. If you begin to make your observations from the lower part of the chest, you will see Oenomaus pursue Pelops and Hippodamia: each of their chariots are with two horses; but those of Pelops are represented with wings. The next thing to be observed is the palace of Amphiaraus, before which there is an old woman carrying the infant Amphilochous in her arms; and Eriphyle standing before the door with her necklace; and near her are her daughters Eurydice and Demonassa, and young Alcmaeon naked: Baton the charioteer of Amphiaraus holds the reins of the horses in one hand, and a lance in the other: Amphiaraus himself has one foot



Book V.

 in the chariot, and with his sword drawn, turns towards his wife with such rage as he with difficulty restrains. Beyond Amphiaraus's house there are the funeral games of Pelias, with the spectators of the exercises; among which are Hercules sitting upon a throne, and his wife is placed a little behind, who is playing upon Phrygian, and not Grecian pipes. Pifus contends in the race with Asterion, each in a chariot and two horses; after whom come Pollux and Admetus; and lastly you see Euphemus: Admetus and Mopsus are engaging, and armed with the Cestus; near whom stands a person playing upon a pipe. Jason and Peleus are trying their skill in wrestling; and Eurybotas is throwing the discus; and five other Heroes are contending in the foot race; and the Tripods, which are to be the prizes, are there represented also; and the daughters of Pelias are there present: Jolaus the voluntary companion of  
Hercules



Hercules is victor in the race of the Quadrigæ. The next scene is that of Minerva standing by Hercules when he kills the Hydra. There are also the sons of Boreas driving away the Harpies from Phineus the king of Thrace.

## CHAP. XVIII.

ON the left side of the chest there is the figure of a woman holding a white child asleep in her right arm, and a black one in her left arm: the children are the images of Death and Sleep, and Night is the nurse; and the feet of these children are distorted. Next comes a handsome woman throttling an ugly one with her left hand, and beating her with a stick in her right; which signifies justice chastising injustice. There are also two women pounding in a mortar, representing the art of medicine: next to whom you see Marpesa following Apollo; and Jupiter dressed in a tunic,



and representing Amphitryon, with a cup in one hand, and offering a necklace to Alcmena with the other ; and Menelaus armed, and with his drawn sword pursuing Helen. There is likewise Medea sitting upon a throne, with Jason upon her right hand, and Venus upon her left: the Muses are also represented singing, and Apollo as master of the choir. You come next to Atlas, who supports the celestial and terrestrial globes, and who has the Hesperian apples in his hands: he is approached by Hercules, who is armed with a sword: there is Mars also in armour leading away Venus; and Peleus attempting to embrace the Virgin Thetis, who repels him with a serpent in her hand. And to conclude this side, Medusa's sisters are represented with wings, pursuing the winged Perseus in the air. The subject of the third side of the chest is military; the greatest part of the soldiers are foot; and the rest are upon



upon chariots drawn with two horses ; and tho' they are in order of battle, and ready to engage, yet they meet like friends that are inclined to salute each other.

CH A P. XIX.

ON the fourth side of the chest Boreas is carrying off Orithya ; but he is represented with the tails of serpents instead of feet : Hercules fights the three-bodied Geryon : Theseus has a lyre in his hand, and Ariadne has a crown in hers ; whilst Achilles and Memnon are fighting, their mothers are spectators of the combat. Next you may see Melanion, and just by him is Atalanta holding a fawn : Discord with a dreadful countenance stands by, whilst Ajax and Hector engage. There are also Castor and Pollux, with Helen and Æthra, both of whom they are forcing away : Coon fights with Agamemnon in defence of



Iphidamas, who is down upon the ground : Terror is expressed upon Agamemnon's shield, with the head of a lion : Mercury brings the Goddesses before Alexander the son of Priam, that he may bestow the prize upon the most beautiful of the competitors ; and this is explained by a short inscription in verse ; as are also many more of the historical representations. Upon this chest Diana is drawn with wings, and with a leopard in her right hand, and a lion in her left ; and Ajax is dragging Cassandra from the Statue of Minerva ; whilst Eteocles is assaulting Polynices, who is fallen upon his knee : there stands behind him a woman with a countenance and gesture fiercer than that of a savage beast ; she represents Death, which is one of the Fates : Bacchus is drawn with a beard, dressed in a long robe, and lying in a grotto, with a cup in his hand ; and Circe is lying upon a bed with Ulysses in a cave, and four of  
her



her nymphs at the entrance of it. The artist has introduced the Centaur Chiron also, whose fore-feet resemble those of a man, and the hind-feet are like those of a beast. There are also several chariots, and two horses, with golden wings, drawing the Nereides in them, who are accompanying Thetis, whilst she is presenting armour to Patroclus; and Thetis is receiving the armour from Vulcan, who does not seem to be very firm upon his feet; and he is followed by a servant with his pincers. In one of the chariots you may distinguish Naufica, and her maid, who holds the reins, whilst the princess is sitting with her veil on her head. There is Hercules also shooting his arrows at the Centaurs.

## CHAP. XX.

THERE are also several other gifts, viz. a bed, the greatest part of which is adorned with ivory; and the Discus of

K 4

Iphitus,



Iphitus, with the table upon which the crowns of the victors are placed: the table is of ivory and gold, and was made by Colotes the disciple of Pasiteles, who has represented upon it Juno, Jupiter, and the mother of the Gods, with Mercury Diana, and Apollo in the front: and in the back part there is a description of the Olympic Games: and on one of the sides there is Æsculapius, and Hygia, who is one of his daughters: near to which there is Mars, with the representation of a battle. On the other side there is Pluto, Bacchus, Proserpine, and two Nymphs, the one of which holds a globe, and the other has a key in her hand, which is the symbol of Pluto. Near the Temple of Jupiter there are the four columns of a building in honour of Oenomaus; and upon the roof there is a building of wood, said to have been the only part remaining of that prince's palace, when the rest of it was burnt by lightning; which circumstance



stance is attested by an inscription in a tablet of brass, which is affixed to one of the columns. Upon the Altis there is a vast Doric Temple of the mother of the Gods, called Metroum; in which however there is no Statue of the Goddess; but there are several of the Roman Emperors. And in the same place there is a Rotunda, which is built with brick, and supported on the outside by pillars: the top of the dome is connected by a brass poppy: the building was erected by Philip of Macedon, after the victory at Chæroneia; and in it are the Statues of Philip, Alexander, Amyntas, Olympias, and Eurydices, all which are made of ivory and gold by Leochares.

CHAP. XXI.

NEAR the Stadium there are 16 brass Statues of Jupiter, from the fines of such combatants or competitors as had acted fraudulently in the Olympic Games; two  
of



of these Statues were made by Cleon the Sicyonian: the nature and kind of the fraud is inscribed upon the bases of the statues: and there are hexameters to excite the competitors to act with honour.

## C H A P. XXII.

THERE are also other Statues of Jupiter, some of which have been erected by the public, and others by particular persons. There is a Statue of Jupiter six cubits high, of brass, erected upon a base of the same metal; he is armed with thunder in each of his hands. There is also a Statue of Jupiter when he was a youth, with a collar on; with the Statues of Thetis and Aurora supplicating Jupiter in favour of their children; and Achilles and Memnon prepared for battle, and all of them standing upon the same base. There are likewise four pair of Grecian and Trojan heroes ready for the combat, whose images were made by  
Lycius



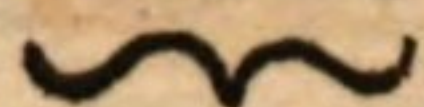
Lycius the son of Miron. There is also a Jupiter crowned with flowers, having an eagle in one hand, and thunder in the other, by the hand of Aristonous. The Phliasians have also dedicated a Jupiter, with Asopus and his five daughters. The Leontini dedicated a Jupiter seven cubits high, who has a dart in one hand, and an eagle in the other.

## C H A P. XXIII.

NEAR the Senate house there is a Jupiter without an inscription, and another which was dedicated by those who fought against Mardonius at Platæa: the names of the states, whose subjects were in that action, being inscribed upon the base of the figure, which was made by Anaxagoras of Ægina: and a little before this Statue there is a brass column, upon which is engraved a league between the Athenians and the Lacedemonians for thirty years. There is also another Statue  
of



Book V.



of Jupiter by the hands of Thylacus and Onæthus, standing near the chariot of Cleosthenes; besides a very ancient one holding a Sceptre near that of Gelon; just by which, upon a base of brass, there is a Statue of Jupiter eighteen feet high, by the hands of Teletas and Ariston, Lacedemonians.

## C H A P. XXIV.

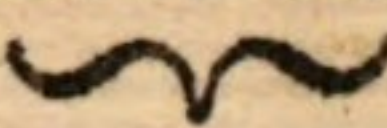
THERE is also a Jupiter, upon a base of brass, by Mufus; and another crowned with flowers, and holding thunder in his right hand, by Ascarus a Theban, dedicated by the Theffalians for a victory over the people of Phocis: most of the Statues and other valuable remains owing their being to the same kind of origin, and not seldom to the tenth part of the spoils, which is often attested by inscriptions upon the bases, and which I have omitted mentioning, to avoid being tedious. To the east of the Temple there



there is a Jupiter twelve feet high. Mummius was the first of the Romans that gave a statue to the Greeks; and he dedicated in Olympia a Jupiter in brass: but the largest of all the figures that are erected, in the place called the Altis, is a Jupiter in brass, twenty-seven feet high; near to which there is a small Jupiter stretching out his hand; and opposite to that there is a row of statues; and among them there is a Jupiter and a Ganymede by Aristocles; and there are also two beardless Jupiters; near to which there is a third; on each side of whom there is a Statue of Pelops, and of the river Alpheus. There is also a Jupiter near the wall of Altis; and in the senate there is a Jupiter Horcius, with thunder in each hand, to dart against the perjured; besides which there is a Statue of Alexander the son of Philip, adorned like a Jupiter.



## CHAP. XXV.

Book V.  


THERE are the statues in brass of thirty-five young Mamertine Musicians, with the master of the choir, dedicated by the Mamertines: they are by the hand of Callon the Elean. The people of Agrigentum have dedicated several boys in brass, extending their right hands in a supplicating posture to Jupiter: these were made by Calamis. There are also two Statues of Hercules naked, and when he was a boy: in one of which he is armed with darts, and attacking the Nemean lion, by the hand of Nicodamus: the other was dedicated by Anaxippus. There are the statues also of eight of those champions, that had offered themselves to be chose by lot, to engage with Hector, each of which is armed with a spear and a shield: and over-against them there is Nestor holding the lots in his helmet. Ulysses, whose



whose statue was the ninth, was carried to Rome by Nero. They were made by Onatus of Ægina. And just by there is a Hercules fighting with an Equestrian Amazon for a belt: this is one of the most ancient of their statues, and was made by Aristocles. The Thasians have also dedicated a Hercules, in brass, upon a base of the same metal; it is ten cubits high, and has a club in his right hand, and a bow in his left: this was the work of Onatus of Ægina, an artist not inferior to any of the school of Dædalus, or Athens; for the school of Ægina is second to none.

## C H A P. XXVI.

THERE is a Statue of Victory upon a pillar by Mendæus a Pæonian; with several gifts of Smycithus placed beyond the Statue of Iphitus the Elean, (who is crowned by the Goddesses of Truces,) viz. Amphitrite, Neptune, and Vesta, by the  
hand





hand of Glaucus the Argive. There are also Proserpine, Venus, Ganymede, and Diana, and Homer and Hesiod: after which you see Æsculapius and Hygia, and a Statue of Agon, the God of the boxers: next to which are Bacchus, the Thracian Orpheus, and Jupiter; and all these are by the hand of Dionysius the Argive. Near these is a Minerva, with a helmet and ægis, the work of Nicodamus a Mænalian; and a Victory without wings, which was made by Calamis: after which there are the labours of Hercules, viz. his fighting the Nemean lion, the Hydra, the Erymanthian boar, and his dragging away Cerberus. Over-against these there are many other statues, near the Temple of Pelops, viz. two horses in brass, each of which is attended by a groom; one of which was made by Dionysius the Argive, and the other by Simon of Ægina; but one of them is disfigured by



by having his tail cut; and what is wonderful, all stone-horses, at all seasons of the year, grow quite outrageous with lust whenever they come near that statue: these were given by Phormis, whose statue is also there, representing him engaged against three men. There is also a Statue of Mercury armed with a helmet, and dressed in a tunic and chlamys, carrying a ram under his arm; this was made by Onatas of Ægina, and Calliteles; with a Statue of Mercury holding a Caduceus in his hand, by Callon of Elis; and two bulls in brass by Philesius of Eretria. About the middle of the Altis there is a Trophy erected in brass, with an inscription upon the shield; this Trophy is by the hand of Dædalus the Sicyonian. There is a statue also which I took for one of the Athletæ, because it was close by that of Anauchis the Elean.



by having his tail cut, and what is worn  
 about all horse-houses at all seasons of  
 the year, grow quite courageous with  
 just whatever they could bear that the  
 one: these were given by Phormion, whose  
 statue is also there; representing him con-  
 quered against three men. There is also  
 a statue of Mercury armed with a hel-  
 met, and dressed in a tunic and chlamys,  
 carrying a ram under his arm; this was  
 made by Onatas of Agrig, and Calli-  
 cles, with a statue of Mercury holding  
 a Caduceus in his hand, by Callon of  
 Elis; and two bulls in brass by Phidias  
 of Eretria. About the middle of the  
 Altar there is a Trophy erected in brass,  
 with an inscription upon the shield;  
 this Trophy is by the hand of Dactylus  
 the Sicilian. There is a statue also  
 which I took for one of the Alcibiades,  
 because it was close by that of Alcibiades  
 the Elder.





BOOK THE SIXTH.  
THE  
LATTER PART  
OF THE  
TERRITORIES  
OF  
ELIS.

CHAP. I.

 SHALL omit the mention of Book VI.  
several statues erected to the  
victors in the Olympic Games,  
who have gained the palm by fraud.  
There are the Statues of one man and  
two youths by Alypus of Sicyon; and  
that of the youth Cleogenes, in memory  
of his being victorious in the horse-race:  
near to which are the Statues of three  
L 2 other



other Victors; among which that of Pyrrhus was made by Lyfippus, and that of Dinolochus was by Cleon the Sicyonian: near the Statue of Troilus there is a chariot and charioteer, with four horses, erected upon a marble base; and the image of Cynisca by Apelles: near which there are the statues of several Lacedemonians, who were victors in the horse-races. There is a Statue of Polyclus Polychalcus, with a ribbon in his hand; and two boys standing by him, one of which has a top in his hand, and the other is reaching for the ribbon.

## C H A P. II.

THE Statue of the Pancratiaſta Xenarges is by Lyfippus: here are the Statues likewise of four Lacedemonians, who bore the palm in the chariot-races. Lycinus gave two statues to Olympia, which were made by Myron the Athenian. There is a Statue of Lychas, and  
of



of Thrasylbulus an Elean soothsayer: by the Statue of Thrasylbulus is that of the youth Timosthenes, made by Eutychides the disciple of Lyfippus; near to which stands that of the youth Antipater, as also one of Clinopater his father, by the hand of Polycletus. There are the Statues likewise of Timon, and his little son Æsypus on horseback; he being victor in the horse-race: these two Statues were made by Dædalus the Sicyonian. There is the Statue also of a Samian boxer, and that of Damiscus, who was victor in the foot-race of the youths at twelve years of age.

## C H A P. III.

NEXT to that of Damiscus there is the statue of a man unknown; and that of the youth Chærea, who was victor in boxing, by the hand of Asterion: near to which is that of the youth Sophius, victor in the foot-race; and of Stomius,



who was conqueror in the Quinquertium. There are the Statues of Labax, and of Aristodemus, which last was made by Patrocles, the disciple and son of Dædalus. There is a Statue of Hippo, a victorious boxer among the youths, by Democritus the Sicyonian; and one of Cratinus, who was the handsomest youth, and the best boxer of the age; and the statue of his master stands by him, and was made by Cantharus the Sicyonian; and Dædalus made that of Eupolemus. There are the Statues also of Oibota, and Antiochus, and Hysmon, by the hand of Cleon; and he is represented with weights in his hands to assist him in leaping. The next statue is that of the youth Nicostratus by Pantias, who was the seventh disciple, in a regular descent, from Aristocles the Sicyonian. There are thirteen Statues of Dicon, which is the number of palms which he had won in the Olympic and other games;



games; besides a Statue of Xenophon the son of Menepphilus, by the hand of Olympius; and another of Pyrilampes, which was made by his name-fake. There is a Statue also of Lyfander the son of Aristocritus. Sicyon also was a great school for sculpture.

## C H A P. IV.

THE next are the Statues of the youth Athenæus a boxer, and of Sostratus a Pancratiastes; and of Leontiscus the Palæstrita, by Pythagoras of Rhegium. There is also the Statue of a boy, whose head is bound with a ribbon, by Phidias; and one of Satyrus the boxer, by the hand of Silanion the Athenian: that of the youth Amynta the Pancratiasta was made by Polycles. There is also a Monument in memory of Chilon the boxer; his Statue is by the hand of Lysippus. The next two statues are the images of Molpion, and Aristotle the Stagirite:





and the next are the youths Sodamas, Archidamus king of Lacedemon, and Euanthus. There is the Statue also of Lampus, and a virgin mounting a chariot; with that of the youth Cyniscus, made by Polycletus; and another of Ergoteles. There is a Statue of Polydamas the Athleta, who was the largest and strongest man of that age, or of any recorded before him: it was made by Lysippus: he killed a vast lion unarmed; held a wild bull by the hind leg, so that he could not get loose; and killed three of the stoutest men in Persia that attacked him together.

#### CHAP. VI.

NEAR to which there is a Statue of the youth Protolaus, by Pythagoras of Rhegium; another of Narcidas by Dædalus the Sicyonian; and a third of Callias the Pancratiasta by Micon the Athenian painter; with that of the Pancratiast &



asta Androstheneſes by Nicodamus; and that of Eucles by Naucydes: the Statue of the youth Agenor was made by Polycletus; and that of Damoxenis the boxer by Nicodamus. There is alſo a Statue of the youth Laſtratida; and an exceeding fine one of Euthymus the boxer by Pythagoras of Rhegium.

## C H A P. VII.

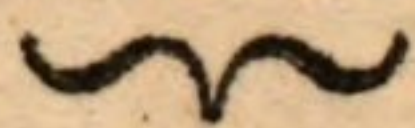
THE next are the Statues of the youths Pytharcus and Charmides, with the Rhodian Athleta Diagoras, and his deſcendants, placed in a regular ſeries: the Statue of Diagoras was by Callicles of Megara. There are alſo the Statues of Alcænetus the boxer and his children; and thoſe of the youths Gnatho and Lycinus the boxers: the firſt of theſe is by Callicles of Megara; that of Dromeus by Pythagoras; and that of Pythocles the Quinquertian by Polycletus.

## C H A P.



## C H A P. VIII.

Book VI.



THE next are the Statues of the youths Socrates and Amertes; this last was by the hand of Phradamon: and next are those of the boxer Demarchus, and of Eubotas: the Statue of the Pancratiasta Timanthes was by Miron the Athenian; but that of Bacis was by Naucydes. Now follow the Statues of Euthumenes by Alypus; the Statue of the youth Azan Philippus by Miron; that of Critodamus by Cleon; and the Statues of Promachus and Timasitheus by Agelades the Argive.

## C H A P. IX.

THERE is a Statue of the youth Theognetus by Polychus of Ægina; of Xenocles, and of the youth Alcetus; the first of which was made by Polycletus, and the latter by Cleon: then you see the Statues of Chimon and Aristeus; the first of which was made by Plantias of Chios,  
and



and the last by Naucyda; and that of the youth Phille by Cratinus. There is a chariot dedicated by one Gelon a Sicilian, which with the Statue were made by Glaucias of Ægina, and a Statue of the youth Agameter.

## CHAP. X.

THERE is a Statue of Glaucus by Glaucias of Ægina. Next you have the Statues of Demaratus and his descendants; he is armed with boots, a shield, and helmet: two of the above-mentioned statues were made by Eutelida and Chrysothemis. There is a Statue of Iccus victor in the Quinquertium, and of the youth Pantarces the favourite of Phidias; as also of the Victor Cleosthenes, who is represented with his chariot, his charioteer, and four horses, by the hand of Agelada; with the names of his horses in the inscription. Miltiades and Evagoras have their chariots also; upon which the person



person of Miltiades only is represented. There are the Statues also of the youths Lycinus by the hand of Cleon, Epicratus by Ptolichus, and of Agiadas by Serambus.

### CHAP. XI.

NEXT to these are the Statues of Philip, Alexander, Seleucus, and Antigonus, all of which are Equestrian but the last. There is a Statue, in brass, of Theagenes a Thasian, who was so strong, that at nine years old he took a brass statue of one of the Deities from its base, and carried it home upon his shoulder; and was the most celebrated for his victories in the Quinquertium of all mankind; for he was victor no less than four hundred times: and his statue was made by Glaucias of Ægina.

### CHAP. XII.

NEAR to this there is a chariot of brass, with a figure in it; and by it there are



are two youths, each of which is mounted upon a single horse; which last were by the hand of Calamis; but the chariot was by Onatus. There is also an Equestrian Statue of Hieron of Syracuse, and one on foot by Micon of Syracuse, with those of Areus and of Aratus: the first of which is represented as mounting on horseback. There is a chariot of brass in honour of Timon the son of Ægyptus, with an image of Victory in it: after which there are the Statues of the youths Callon and Hippomachus; the first of which was made by Daippus. Theochrestus is represented in a chariot; and the Statue of Hegesarchus the boxer was made by a disciple of Polycles.

## CH A P. XIII.

THERE is a Statue also of Astylus by Pythagoras; and another upon a column by the hand of Miron of Athens; with one of Hermogenes, who from his swiftneſs

was



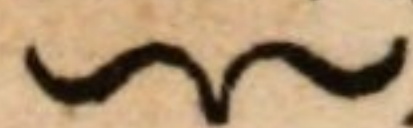
was called the horse. There is a Statue also of Polites, who was equal if not superior to the last. Next stands Leonidas the Rhodian; and near to that is the youth Duris by Hippias, with the youth Diallus, who was the first victor in the Pancratiun. Next are the Statues of the youth Therfilochus, and of the boxer Aristion by Polycletus; that of the youth Bycellus was by Canachus; and the other of Mnaseas, in heavy armour, by Pythagoras of Rhegium. The Statue of Agemachus is erected there, with that of Phidola and his mare Aura, who ran the compleat course after that she had flung her rider, and pushed on with greater energy when she was animated by the trumpets; and presented herself before the judges as conscious of her victory. There are also the Statues of Lycus and his horse, with those of Agathinus, Telemachus, and Aristophontes.



## C H A P. XIV.

NEXT are the Statues of the youth Pherias, of Hyllus, and of Artemidorus; near to which there is an image in brass of a horse of a moderate size; and a Statue of the youth Telestas by Silanion. Milon of Croton carried his own Statue to the place where it was erected; near to which there is a Statue of Pyrrhus king of Epirus, and those likewise of three persons who were victors upon the flutes; and one of Cydon: that of Gorgus is by Theron, and the youth Demaratus is by Silanion. There are also the Statues of Anauchidas, and of Anochas, and of the youth Chenombrotus on horseback, with the person that attends him, by the hand of Philotimus of Ægina; and that of the youth Chenodicus by Pantias; but that of Pythes, to whom the soldiers erected two statues, was by Lyfippus. There are besides the statues of four youths; one

Book VI.





Book VI.  one of which was made by Stomius, and another by Somis; and two are erected to Æschines a victor in the Quinquertium.

### C H A P. XV.

THERE is a Statue of Archippus; but that of the youth Zeno was made by Pyrilampes. There are also those of Clinomaches the Quinquertian, of Pantarces, of Olidas, Charinus, Ageles, of Clitomachus the Pancratian, and Epitherfes: besides three Statues of Hieron, there are three Statues more; one of which is in the habit of a hunter. There are the Statues of king Demetrius, and his son Antigonus, with fix more.

### C H A P. XVI.

HERE are fix Statues, with that of Greece crowning Antigonus with one hand, and his pupil Philip with the other: and there is the Statue also of Elis crowning Demetrius. Here are ten Statues, and a chariot:



a chariot; that of the youth Lyfippus was made by Sthenis, with Ptolemæus on horseback, and a chariot.

CHAP. XVII.

THERE are fifteen statues, one of which was by Lyfippus: and there is the Statue of Gorgias the orator of Leontinum.

CHAP. XVIII.

THERE is a chariot of brass, with Cratisthenes and a victory in it, by the hand of Pythagoras of Rhegium; and one also of Anaximenes, who wrote an ancient history of Greece, and the lives of Philip and Alexander. There are three statues more, one of which is fig-tree, and the others are of cypress.

CHAP. XIX.

UPON a large basis of fine marble there is the Sicyonian Treasury, in which there

M

are



Book VI.

are two chambers made of brass, which weigh five hundred talents; in which are preserved a brass shield, which is painted within; and there is a helmet and boots, and three discus's: and in the same place there are preserved the sword of Pelops, the handle of which is gold; and also the horn of Amalthea enriched with ivory. There is also a Statue of Apollo of box, the head of which is gilt with gold: and just by there is the Carthaginian Treasury, made by Pothæus, Antiphilus, and Megacles; in which there is a Statue of Jupiter of an immense size, and three linen breast-plates; in the third and fourth are Epidamnian Treasuries; in which there is an Atlas supporting the Globe; and Hercules endeavouring to take the Hesperian fruit, whilst a dragon encircles the tree; these are of cedar: the Statues of the Hesperides were moved into the Temple of Juno, where they are at present. In these and other Treasuries



furies there are the images of the kings of Rome ; and a Bacchus, with the face, feet, and hands of ivory ; and an Endymion of ivory, except his garment. There are the Statues of Hercules fighting with Achelous, in the presence of Jupiter and Dejanira: Mars is the friend or second of Achelous, and Minerva of Hercules. Toward the top of the Treasury there is a representation of the battle of the Giants and the Gods, with a shield affixed to the top: near to these Treasuries there is a Temple of Lucina. In the Stadium there is the Tomb of Endymion, and an Altar, upon which there are the images of a dolphin and an eagle above it. At one end of the Stadium there is a brass Statue of Hippodamia, with a ribbon in her hand ready to encircle the head of Pelops.



## CHAP. XXI.

Book VI.

THERE is a Temple of Ceres Chamyne; and in the Gymnasium there is her Statue, and Proserpine's of Pentelican marble. There is a Monument of Saurus, and the ruined Temples of Hercules, of Æsculapius, of Bacchus, and of Minerva Cydonia. There is a magnificent Monument erected by Pelops, in memory of those lovers that lost their lives in pursuit of Hippodamia.

## CHAP. XXII.

THERE are the remains of the Temple of Diana Cordaces; and another with a brass chest, in which are kept the bones of Pelops. Near Pylus there is a Temple of the Nymphs Ionides; and at Letrinus one of Diana Alphæa, with her Statue.

CHAP.



## C H A P. XXIII.

IN Elis there is an old Gymnasium ; a Statue and five Altars ; and a Cenotaph in honour of Achilles ; a bust of Hercules ; and a Statue of Cupid and of Anteros struggling for a branch of a palm. There is the statue also of a young boxer ; and a Temple of Diana Philomirax.

Book VI.

## C H A P. XXIV.

THERE is a great Square with several handsome Porticos, of the Doric order ; in one of which there is a Statue of Pyrrho, the founder of Pyrrhonism ; and his Monument just without the city. There is a Temple of Apollo Acefius, with his Statue ; as also those of the Sun and Moon in marble, adorned with rays, and the figure of a half-moon. There is also a Temple of the Graces ; but their images are of wood, except the face,

M 3. hands,



Book VI. hands, and feet, which are of white marble; one of which has a rose in her hand, the other a die, and the third a small sprig of myrtle; and they are attended by a Cupid. There is a Temple of Silenus, with his Statue, and that of Drunkenness giving him a cup of wine. there is also an open Temple, the roof of which is supported by pillars of oak.

## C H A P. XXV.

THERE is an ancient Temple, which is a Peristyle, and whose roof is fallen in : it was dedicated to the kings of Rome; and another of celestial Venus, whose Statue is made of ivory and gold; she is treading upon a tortoise, and was made by Phidias. There is a Statue of Popular Venus in brass, sitting upon a goat of the same metal, by Scopas. There is a Temple also of Pluto; and another of Fortune, with her Statue in the Portico, of a vast size; it is all of wood, and gilt with



with gold, except the face, hands, and feet, which are of white marble. There is a Temple also of the Deity Sofipolis, who is painted with a rich robe, adorned with stars, and with a cornucopia in his hand. There is the Statue of a youth in brass, about the size of a large man, with his feet across each other, and resting with both his hands upon a spear; and it is supposed to be a Neptune.

C H A P. XXVI.

THERE is a Theatre, and a Temple of Bacchus, whose Statue was made by Praxiteles. In the Castle there is a Temple of Minerva, with her Statue of gold and ivory by Phidias: there is a cock upon her helmet. In Cyllene there are the Temples of Æsculapius and of Venus; and there is a Statue of Mercury in an indecent situation.



with gold, except the face, hands, and feet, which are of white marble. There is a Temple also of the Tenty Soliman, who is painted with a turban, and with hair, and with a crown upon his head. There is the statue of a person in brass, about the size of a large man, with his feet seated on a throne, and resting with both his hands upon a spear, and it is supposed to be a Neptune.

CH. A. T. XXVI.

There is a Theatre, and a Temple of Bacchus, whose statue was made by Praxiteles. In the Capitol there is a Temple of Minerva, with her statue of gold and ivory by Phidias: there is a cock upon her helmet. In Cyrene there are the Temples of Asclepias and of Venus; and there is a statue of Mercury in an indecent situation.





BOOK THE SEVENTH.

OF THE

TERRITORIES

OF

A C H A I A.

CHAP. IV.

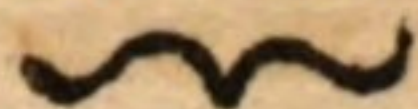
 HERE is a Temple of Juno B. VII.  
at the City of Samos, with her  
Statue by Similis of Ægina, a  
coteremporary of Dædalus.

CHAP. V.

IN Smyrna there is a magnificent and  
rich Temple of Diana of Ephesus; and  
in the country there are two, not quite  
finished,



B. VII.



finished, of Apollo. At Colophon there is a Temple of Apollo Clarius: at Erythræ there is a Temple of Hercules, and at Priene there is one of Minerva; the first of which is considerable for its antiquity, and the latter for the Statue of the Deity. The Statue of Hercules is represented standing upon a float. At Erythræ there is a Temple of Minerva Polias; her Statue is of wood, and of an immense size, and she has a distaff in each of her hands. There are also the Statues of the Graces, and the Horæ of white marble. In Chius there is a Sepulchre of Oenopion; and in Samos there are the Sepulchres of Rhadines and of Leontichus.

## C H A P. XVII.

UPON the bank of the river Larissus, which divides the Territories of Elis and Achaia, there is a Temple of Minerva. Near to Dyme there is the  
Sepulchre



Sepulchre of the Youth Sostratus, the favourite of Hercules; and upon a Pillar there is a Statue of Hercules. There is also a very ancient Temple of Minerva with her Statue, and another dedicated to Dindymene and Attes.

CHAP. XVIII.

IN Patræ there is a Temple of Diana Laphica, with her Statue of ivory and gold, in the dress of a huntress.

CHAP. XIX.

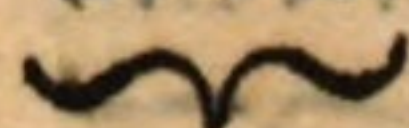
THERE is a Temple also of Diana Tridaria.

CHAP. XX.

THERE is a Temple of the God Æsymnetes, whose Statue is preserved in a Chest; and one of Minerva Panachæis, whose Statue is of ivory and gold; with another of Dindymene.  
There



B. VII.



There is a Temple also of Jupiter Olympius, who is represented sitting upon a throne, and Minerva standing by it. And there is also a Statue of Juno, and a Temple dedicated to Apollo: He is represented naked, but has sandals upon his feet; one of which rests upon a bull's skull. There is a Statue of Minerva, and a Sepulchre of Patreus. And there is a most beautiful Statue of Apollo in the Odeum; which is the most magnificent and splendid of any in Greece, except that at Athens, which was built by Herodes Atticus. Upon the city-gate there are the gilt Statues of three Youths. There is a Temple of Diana Limnates. There are others also, which you go to through Porticos; where there is a Statue of Æsculapius, which is all marble except his robe. There is a Temple likewise of Minerva, in which there is her Statue of ivory and gold, and a monument of Preuges;



Preügenes; with the Temples of Nemesis and of Venus, and their Statues in marble, of a vast size.

B. VII.

## CHAP. XXI.

THERE is a Temple also of Bacchus Calydonius, and his Statue; and another built by a woman of Patræ, in which there are as many Statues of Bacchus, as there are Cities in Achaia, and are distinguished by their names, as Bacchus Mesadeus, Antheus, and Arodeus, &c. There is a Temple of Health also, with a marble Statue; and one of Neptune, and his Statue of marble, in a standing posture; with two likewise of Venus, with her Statue in each; as also two brass Statues of Mars. There is a Temple also dedicated to Apollo and Venus; the heads, hands and feet of whose Statues are marble, but the rest is wood. There are also the Temples of Apollo and Venus, with their Statues



B. VII. Statues in marble ; and there is one of Ceres, in which the Statues of that Goddess, and of Proserpine, are in a standing posture ; but that of the Earth is sitting. There are two Temples of Serapis ; in one of which there is a monument of Ægyptus the son of Belus. There is a Temple also of Æsculapius.

### CHAP. XXII.

In the Forum of Pharæ there is a marble Statue of a Mercury with a beard, (and the body square) called Agoræus ; near to which is a marble Statue of Vesta. At Tritia there is a magnificent Sepulchre of white marble, adorned by the Paintings of Nicias ; in which are represented an exceeding beautiful Virgin in an ivory throne, and a Maiden with an umbrella. Near to whom stands a beardless Youth, dressed in a tunic, under a purple robe, and a Servant with javelins in his hand, and leading some dogs



dogs for the chace. There is also a Temple of the great Gods, but their images are of baked clay; and there is a Temple of Minerva, with her Statue in marble; and in the Country there is a Temple of Triclaria.

## C H A P. XXIII.

AT Egium there is a Portico erected to the honour of Strato the Athleta; and a Temple of Lucina, whose Statue is of wood, and covered with a veil from head to foot; but the head, hands and feet are of Pentelican marble: She holds out one of her hands, and has a torch in the other. Near to which there is a Temple of Æsculapius, with his Statue, and that of Health; with one of Minerva, and two of her Statues of marble, besides another of Juno. There is a Temple of Bacchus near the Theatre; his Statue is the figure of a Youth. There is a Temple of Jupiter  
the



B. VII.



the Saviour, with two bras figures, one of which is a Youth. In another Temple there is a Neptune, an Hercules, a Jupiter, and a Minerva in bras. There is one Temple dedicated to Apollo and Diana, and another to Diana alone, who is represented by her Statue as shooting with a bow. There is a Sepulchre also of Talthybius, Agamemnon's Herald.

## C H A P. XXIV.

THERE are the Temples also of Venus, Neptune, Proserpine, and Jupiter Homagyrius ; in which last there are the Statues of Jupiter, Venus, and Minerva. There is a Temple of Health, with her Statue ; where there is also a young Jupiter and a young Hercules in bras.

## C H A P. XXV.

IN Cerynea there is a Temple of the Eumenides, dedicated by Orestes,  
and



and the Statues of the Goddeffes are of wood ; but in the Portico there are exquisite images of their Priesteffes in marble. At Bura there are the Temples of Ceres, Venus, Bacchus, and Lucina, with their Statues of Pentelican marble. There is a Temple also of Isis, and a Statue of Hercules Buraicus in a cave. Upon the road there is an Equestrian Montument, and a Temple of the Earth, called Eurysternon, with a very ancient Statue.

CHAP. XXVI.

IN Ægira there is a Temple of Jupiter, in which there is his Statue of Pentelican marble, in a sitting posture; and one of Minerva in wood, which is gilt with gold, and adorned with various colours; but the head, hands and feet are of ivory. In the Temple of Diana the Statue of the Goddeffs is modern, but the Statue of Iphigenia is ancient.

N

There



B. VII.

There is also an exceeding ancient Temple of Apollo, with his Statue of a very large size; besides those of Serapis and of Isis: all are of Pentelican marble. There are also the Temples of the Celestial and of the Syrian Venus; with a small Temple also, in which there is a Statue of Fortune with a Cornucopia, and a winged Cupid standing by her: And in the same place there are the Statues of an old Man in armour full of grief, and three women stripping themselves of their bracelets; and there are also the Statues of as many Youths. At Pheloe there are the Temples of Bacchus and Diana; the Statue of the Goddess is in brass, and she is taking an arrow out of her quiver; but that of Bacchus is of wood, and is painted of a ruddy colour. There is also a Temple of Diana Agrestis.

CHAP.



CHAP. XXVII.

UPON the road to Pellene there is a square Statue of Mercury Dolios ; he is represented with a beard, and a cap upon his head. And near to the City there is a Temple of Minerva, with her Statue of ivory and gold, by Phidias ; and a Temple of Bacchus Lamp-ter, of Apollo Theoxenius, with his Statue in brass ; and of Diana, with her Statue, in the action of shooting with a bow. In the Gymnasium there is a brass Statue of Pelleneus the Pancratian, and one of marble ; and a Temple of Lucina, and one of Neptune, and one of Ceres Myfia, and of Æsculapius Cyros ; near to which there is a fountain adorned with his Statue.

B. VII.



CHAP. XXVII

B. VII

Upon the road to Pellene there is  
a square statue of Mercury, Dione, he  
is represented with a beard, and a cap  
upon his head. And near to the City  
there is a Temple of Minerva, with  
her statue of ivory and gold, by Phe-  
dus; and a Temple of Bacchus Lamp-  
tar, of Apollo Theoxenia, with his sta-  
tue in brass; and of Diana, with her  
statue in the act of shooting with a  
bow. In the Gymnasium there is a  
brass statue of Pelopon the Panathenaeus,  
and one of Asclepias; and a Temple of  
Lucina, and one of Hygeia, and one  
of Ceres Myia, and of Melicertes Cy-  
nos, near to which there is a fountain  
adorned with his statue.





BOOK THE EIGHTH.  
OF THE  
TERRITORIES  
OF  
ARCADIA.

CHAP. IV.

✱✱✱✱ T Tegea there is an ancient B. VIII.  
✱✱✱✱ A Temple of Minerva Alea,  
✱✱✱✱ erected by Aleus the Successor  
of Ægyptus. At Melangea, near Man-  
tinea, there are the Temples of Bacchus  
and of Venus Melanis.

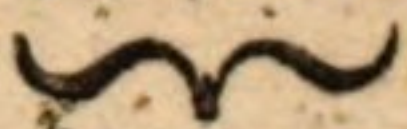
CHAP. VIH.

NEAR to the ruins of Nestane  
there is a Temple of Ceres.



## C H A P. IX.

B. VIII.



AT Mantinea there is a double Temple; in one part of which there is the Statue of Æsculapius by Alcamenes; and in the other that of Latona and her children, by Praxiteles; and a Muse is carved upon the base, with Marfyas playing upon a Pipe. There is also a Temple of Jupiter the Conservator, of Castor and Pollux, and of Ceres and Proserpine. Near the Theatre there is a Temple of Juno, with the Statue of that Goddess sitting upon a Throne, attended by Minerva and Hebe, by Praxiteles. Near to which is the Sepulchre of Arcas, and a Monument of Autonoe, the daughter of Cepheus; upon which there is an equestrian Statue of Gryllus, the son of Xenophon. Behind the Theatre there are the remains of the Temple of Venus Socialis; in which there



there are some Statues. There is a Temple also of Minerva Alea. There is also a Temple dedicated to Antinous by Adrian; with a great many Statues and Portraits of Antinous in the Gymnasium, many of which have the ensigns of Bacchus. In the Forum there is a brass Statue of Deomeneia, the daughter of Arcas, and an heroic Monument of Podares. There is a Stadium also in honour of Antinous; and not far from thence there is a new Temple, inclosing an ancient one, of Equestrian Neptune, built by Adrian; and a Trophy in marble, for a victory over Agis and the Lacedemonians, dedicated to Neptune, he having been seen to assist them in the battle.

## CHAP. XI.

NEAR the town there is a Sepulchre of Epaminondas, adorned with a shield, upon which there is the image of a dragon.



## C H A P. XII.

B. VIII.

THERE is a Temple of Jupiter Charmon; and upon the road to Orchomenus, that of Diana; and the Sepulchres of Penelope, of Anchises, and the remains of a Temple of Venus.

## C H A P. XIII.

THERE is a Temple of Diana Hymnia. In Orchomenus there are the Temples of Neptune and Venus with their Statues in marble, with an image of Diana Cedreates in a cedar chest, and a Sepulchre of Aristocrates.

## C H A P. XIV.

IN Pheneos there are the remains of a Temple of Minerva, and one of Diana Heurippes, with an equestrian Statue of Neptune in brass, said to have been dedicated by Ulysses. There is a Sepulchre



chre of Iphicles, the brother of Hercules, and father of Jolaus ; and a Temple of Mercury, with his Statue in marble. There is a Sepulchre of Myrtilus the Son of Mercury, and charioteer of Oenomaus, and a Temple of Venus Eleufinia.

## CHAP. XV.

THERE is an Effigies of Ceres Cidaria, and the Temples of Ceres Thesmia, of Apollo Pythius, and of Diana Pyronia.

## CHAP. XVI.

THERE is a Sepulchre of Epytus, mentioned by Homer ; but of all monuments, that of Mausolus King of Caria, and that of Helena, near Jerufalem, are the most magnificent.

## CHAP. XVII.

ON the mountain Cyllene there are the remains of a Temple of Mercury Cyllenius,



B. VIII.



Cyllenius, with his Statue of an odori-ferous wood, eight feet high ; and at Lucus there are the remains of a Temple of Diana Hemeresia.

### CHAP. XIX.

IN Cynetha there is a Temple of Bacchus ; and in the great square there are several Altars, and a Statue of Adrian.

### CHAP. XXI.

IN Clitorium there are the Temples of Ceres, Æsculapius, Lucina, Castor and Pollux, and Minerva Coria, with her Statue.

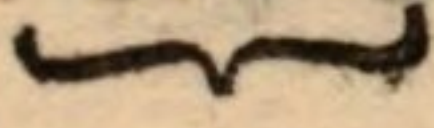
### CHAP. XXII.

IN the town of Stymphalus there is an antient Temple of Diana Stymphalia, whose Statue is of wood, and is partly gilt with gold : and there are Statues of Virgins in marble, with legs of the Stymphalian birds.

CHAP.



## C H A P. XXIII.

IN Alea there are the Temples of Diana B. VIII.  
 Ephesia, Minerva Alea, and of Bacchus,   
 with his Statue. In Caphya there are  
 the Temples of Neptune and of Diana  
 Cnacalesia: and at Condylea there is a  
 Temple of Diana Condyleatis.

## C H A P. XXIV.

IN the town of Psophis there are the  
 remains of a Temple of Venus Erycina,  
 and the heroic monuments of two of the  
 sons of Psophis, most elegantly adorned:  
 and there is also the Sepulchre of Alc-  
 mæon, the son of Amphiaraus. The  
 Temple of Erymanthus, with his Statue,  
 belongs also to the people of Psophis,  
 in which there is a Statue of the Nile in  
 black marble, and those of several other  
 celebrated rivers in white marble.



## C H A P. XXV.

B. VIII.

UPON the confines of Thelpusa there is a Temple of Ceres Eleufinia, in which there are the Statues of Ceres, Proserpine, and Bacchus, all of marble, and seven feet high. There is a Temple of Æsculapius, and the ruins of one of all the Gods. There is also a Temple of Ceres at Oncium, who is called Erinnys; and also Lusia, with her Statues, both of which are of wood, except the faces, hands and feet, which are of Parian marble: that called the Erinnys is nine feet high, and has a casket in her left hand, and a torch in her right; but the Lusia is not above six feet high. Near to which are the Temples of Apollo Onceatus, and of the infant Æsculapius, where there is also the Sepulchre of Trygon his nurse.

C H A P.



CHAP. XXVI.

IN Heræa there are two Temples of B. VIII.  
Bacchus, one of which is called Polites,   
and the other Axites: there are the columns remaining also of an antient Temple of Pan. In Aliphera there are the Temples of Æsculapius and of Minerva, and an altar dedicated to Jupiter Lecheates, with a Statue of Minerva in brass.

CHAP. XXVIII.

IN Gortys there is a Temple of Æsculapius, with his Statue of Pentelican marble; the figure is by Scopas, in which he is represented without a beard. In the town of Teuthis there is a Statue of Pallas, and the Temples of Venus and Diana.

CHAP. XXIX.

AMONG the ruins of Basilis there is a Temple of Ceres Eleusinia.

CHAP.



## C H A P. XXIX.

B. VIII.



NEAR the walls of Megalopolis there is a Temple of Neptune Epoptes, but there is the head only remaining of his Statue ; and within the city there is a Temple of Jupiter Lycæus, in which there are two eagles upon two tables, and a marble Statue of Pan Sinois ; and before the altar there is a noble Statue of Apollo in brass, which is twelve feet high, and one, of a moderate size, of the mother of the Gods : there remains no more at present of this Temple than the pillars. There is a Portico called the Philippean, close to which are the remains of the Temple of Mercury Acacefius ; and joining to the first there is another Portico, in which there is a Statue of Diana Ephesia, and another of Pan Scolitas of brass, a cubit high. There is also a Temple of Fortune, with her Statue in marble, five feet high. There is



is a Portico called Myropolis; near to which there is the Statue of Polybius the historian. There is another Portico called Aristandean; near to which there is the Temple of Jupiter the Conservator, whose circumference is supported by pillars. Near to the Statue of Jupiter, who is sitting upon a throne, is that of Megalopolis; and upon the left, that of Diana the Saviour, all of Pentelican marble.

C H A P. XXXI.

THE Portico of Aristander forms a court, which is sacred to the great Goddesses, Ceres and Proserpine. Before the entrance there are the Statues of Diana, Æsculapius and Health. That of Ceres is intirely of marble; but Proserpine Sospita, as far as it is cloathed, is of wood, and each of them is near fifteen feet high. There are also the Statues of two Maidens, cloathed with long



B. VIII.



long garments, and carrying baskets of flowers upon their heads. At the feet of Ceres there is an image of Hercules, about a cubit high: there are the Horæ also, and Pan with his flute, and Apollo singing to his Lyre: and upon a table there is represented the nymph Nais, carrying the infant Jove, whilst Anthracia holds a torch; and Hagno has a pitcher in one hand, and a bottle in the other; but Archiroe and Myrtoessa are pouring water out of their vases. And within the court there is a Temple of Jupiter Philius; but his Statue resembles that of Bacchus, and was made by Polycletus: he is represented in buskins, with a cup in one hand, and a thyrsus in the other; but upon the top of the thyrsus there sits an eagle. Before the grove there are the Statues of Ceres and Proserpine, about three feet high; near to which is a Temple of Venus; and in the Portico there are the Statues of Juno,



Juno, Apollo, and the Muses, of antient workmanship, and in wood : within the Temple there are the Statues of Venus Machinatrix, and Mercury in wood, by Damophon; but the face, hands, and feet of the Venus are of marble. There are the Statues also of four Megalopolitans, and of several Deities; the lower part of which are in a quadrangular form, viz. of Mercury Agetor, Apollo, Minerva, Neptune, the Sun, and Hercules. The Temple which is adorned by the above-mentioned Statues, is extremely magnificent and grand. Upon the right hand of which there is a Temple of Proserpine, whose Statue is of marble, eight feet high; the base of which is enriched with wreaths. There is a Gymnasium, and the ruins of the Temples of Minerva Polias, and of Juno Telea.



## C H A P. XXXII.

B. VIII.

THERE is a Theatre, which is the largest in all Greece; near to which there is a quadrangular Statue of Ammon, with the ram's horns; and another of Apollo, of the same kind, in one of the Temples of the Muses: and in a part of that of Venus, there are three Statues; the first is the Celestial Venus, the second is the Popular, and the third is not distinguished. There is an Altar of Mars and a Stadium, and the ruins of the Temples of Bacchus, Hercules, and Mercury. There is a Temple of Diana Agrotera, and one of Æsculapius; in which there are the Statues of that Deity, and of Health; and the quadrangular Statues of such Deities as are called Ergatæ, viz. Minerva, Ergane, Apollo Agyieus; with Mercury, Hercules, and Lucina. There is a Temple of the youthful Æsculapius, with  
his



his Statue, about a cubit high, in an upright position ; but that of Apollo is sitting upon a throne, and is six feet high.

B. VIII.

CHAP. XXXIV.

UPON the road from Megalopolis to Messenia, there is a Temple of the Furies called Manias ; besides another called Etheiron ; one also of Apollo Cereata, and a Statue of Mercury upon a pillar.

CHAP. XXXV.

AT Hermæum there is a Temple of a Goddess called Despoina ; in which there are the Statues of that Deity, of Ceres, of Mercury, and of Hercules ; which last is of wood, and was made by Dædalus. Upon the road there are the remains of a Temple of Diana Sciatis, and another of Neptune, with a quadrangular Statue of Mercury in it ;



B. VIII. and a Temple also of Ceres and Diana,  
 with another of Diana Callista.

### CHAP. XXXVI.

IN Methydrium there is a Temple of equestrian Neptune, and the Temples of the good God, of Minerva Machinatrix, of Ceres, of Pan, of Diana Lycaotis, with her Statue in brass; with another of Minerva. And upon the road there is a marble Statue of Mercury Acacefius, and a Temple of Diana Hegemonas, with her Statue in brass, six feet high, and having a torch in her hand.

### CHAP. XXXVII.

As you enter the court of the Temple of Despoina, there is a Portico upon the right hand: in one part of the walls of which there are enchased in marble the Effigies of the Parcae, and of Jupiter Moiragetes their leader: and in another  
 Hercules



Hercules is taking away a tripod from Apollo; and between those Basso Relievos which are above-mentioned, there is a Picture which has a relation to the sacred ceremonies: and in the third place there are Basso Relievos of Nymphs, and several Effigies of the God Pan: and in the fourth there is the Effigies of Polybius the historian. The Statues of Ceres, and that of Despoina, with the throne upon which they sit, are cut out of one block of marble. Each of these Statues are of the same size with that of the Mother of the Gods at Athens, and were made by Damophon. Ceres has a torch in her right hand, and extends her left towards Despoina, who has a scepter in one hand, and the other rests upon a casket, which she has in her lap. Near the throne stands Diana with a quiver at her back, hanging upon the skin of a stag: in one of her hands she has a lamp, and two dragons in the other,



B. VIII.  


other, with a dog for the chace at her feet: and near to her stands Anytus, one of the Titans, in armour. Near to which there is a Palace called Megaron, three altars, and a Temple of Pan, with a Portico; in which there is a Statue of that Deity. In the Temple of Venus there are two Statues, one of marble, and another more antient, of wood. There are also two antient Statues, in wood, of Apollo and of Minerva.

## C H A P. XXXVIII.

ON the mountain Lycæum, called also Olympus, there is a Temple of Pan, and a Hippodrome; but the Statues have been taken away. Before the altar of Jupiter there are two pillars, with a gilt eagle upon the top of each of them, of very antient workmanship. From the summit of this mountain you may see almost all Peloponnesus. There is a Temple of Apollo Parrhæus. In the



the Nomian mountains there is a Temple of Pan.

B. VIII.



CHAP. XXXIX.

IN Phigalia there is a Temple of Diana Sospita, with her Statue in marble: and in the Gymnasium there is a Statue of Mercury; and likewise a Temple of Bacchus Acratophorus, with his Statue; the upper part of which is painted with vermillion, but the lower part is covered by the ivy and laurel that grows over it.

CHAP. XL.

IN the Forum there is a very antient marble Statue of the Pancratiaſtes Arrachion.

CHAP. XLI.

THERE is a Temple of the Goddeſs Eurunome, with her Statue; the upper



B. VIII.

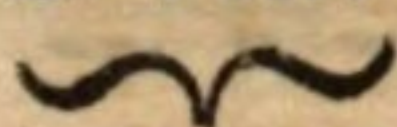


part of which, as low as the thighs, is that of a woman, but the inferior part is that of a fish. At Bassæ there is one of the most celebrated Temples in all Greece, of Apollo Epicourios; the roof of which, as well as the rest, is of marble: and it is no less remarkable for the beauty of the architecture. There is likewise a Temple of Venus without its roof; but her Statue remains there.

## CHAP. XLIV.

AT Oresthasius there are the columns remaining of the Temple of Diana Sacrificula. At Athenæum there is a Temple of Minerva, with her Statue in marble. Near Asea also there are the remains of a Temple. In Pallantium there is a Temple, with the Statues of Pallans and Evander, in marble; and a Temple of Ceres and Proserpine: and at a small distance there is a Statue of Polybius, where there is a Temple of  
the



the pure or undefiled Gods. Upon B. VIII.  
the road to Tegea there is a Temple of   
Mars Aphneus.

## CHAP. XLV.

IN Tegea there is the noblest Temple in all Peloponnesus, of Minerva Alea; and it was built by Scopas: it rises with a triple row of columns, of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. In one of its Pediments there is the representation, in Alto Relievo, of the hunting of the Calydonian boar, who is surrounded by Atalanta, Meleager, Theseus, Telamon, Peleus, Pollux, Jolaus, and the Sons of Thestius, with many more; the last of whom is Pirithous. And upon the Pediment of the back part of the Temple there is the combat of Achilles and Telephus, in the plains of Caicus.

## CHAP.



## C H A P. XLVI.

B. VIII.

AUGUSTUS Cæsar carried away the Statue of Minerva Alea, and a tooth of the Calydonian boar, which was three feet long: the Statue was intirely of ivory, and was made by Endius.

## C H A P. XLVII.

THERE is however another Statue of the Goddess in the Temple, with Æsculapius and Hygia, of Pentelican marble, by Scopas the Parian. In the Temple there is still remaining the skin of the boar. There is an altar dedicated to Minerva, upon which are represented, in Basso Relievo, Rhea and the nymph Oenoe, holding the infant Jupiter, attended by four Nymphs on each side; besides the Images of the Muses, and that of Memory. Not far off there are the Temples of Mercury Æpytus, of Minerva



Minerva Poliatis, and of Diana Hege-  
mone. B. VIII.

CHAP. XLVIII.

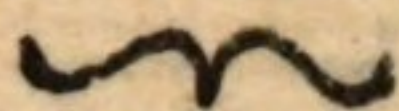
IN the great square there is a Temple of Venus in Laterculo, with a marble Statue. There are also the Statues of four Tegean Lawgivers ; and of Jasius, who holds a horse in one hand, and a branch of palm in the other : and a Statue of Mars called Gynæcothæa. There is an altar, and a square Statue of Jupiter grown to be a man ; with the monuments of Tegeatus the son of Lycaon, and of Mera the daughter of Atalanta. There is also a Temple and Statue of Lucina Ingenicula. Near to the altar of the Earth there are two pillars, upon one of which is a Statue of Polybius, and upon the other is that of Elatus, the son of Arcas.

CHAP.



## C H A P. XLIX.

B. VIII.



NEAR to the Forum there is a Theatre, where there are the bases, upon which stood a great many brass Statues.

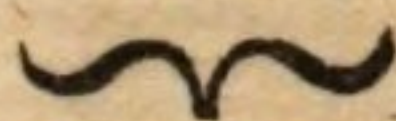
## C H A P. LIII.

THERE are four Statues of Apollo Agyieus, and a Temple of Ceres and Proserpine. Near to which there is another of Venus Paphia, dedicated by Laodice the daughter of Agapenor, who commanded the Arcadians at the siege of Troy: and not far from thence there are two Temples of Bacchus, and one of Apollo, with his Statue gilt with gold. Near to the Apollo stands the Sculptor Chirifophus in marble, with that of Hercules, with a scar upon his thigh, from a wound which he received in fighting with the sons of Hippocoon. Upon a pillar there is, in Basso Relievo, a battle between Echemus and Hyllus; besides



besides a great many Altars, and a Temple of Diana Limnatis, with her Statue of ebony; and the ruins of two others.

B. VIII.



## CHAP. LIV.

IN the road to Argos there is a Temple of Æsculapius, with his Statue; and the remains of the Temple of Apollo Pythius, and the Temples of Ceres Corythenfis, of Bacchus Mystes, and of Pan.



includes a great many Altars and a Temple of Diana Lacinia, with her statue of ebony; and the ruins of two others.

## CHAPTER XIV.

In the road to Argos there is a Temple of Juno, with the statue; and the remains of the Temple of Apollo Pythia, and the Temples of Ceres and Cybele, of various Images, and of





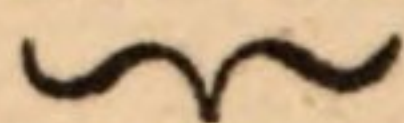
BOOK THE NINTH.

OF THE  
TERRITORIES  
OF  
BOEOTIA.

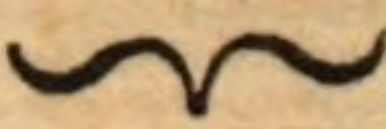
CHAP. II.

 NEAR the mountain Cithæron there are the ruins of a Temple of Apollo. Near to Platea there are the Sepulchres of many of the Chiefs who fell in the battle against the Persians: but there is a monument in brass, erected in memory of all the Greeks who fell upon that memorable day. There is an Altar of Jupiter Eleutherius, and his Statue in marble; and the

Book IX.





Book IX.  the trophy which was set up in memory of the forementioned victory. There is an heroic monument of Platea, the daughter of Asopus, their second king; and a magnificent Temple of Juno Telea, richly adorned with Statues: among which there is Rhea presenting a stone to Saturn, wrapped up like a child. The Goddess is represented standing, and her Statue is of an excessive height; both are of Pentelican marble, and by the hand of Praxiteles. Her Statue is also in a sitting posture, by Callimachus; and in that she is called Nymphneuomene.

## C H A P. IV.

THERE is a Temple of Minerva Area, with a gilt Statue in wood; but the face, hands and feet are of Pentelican marble, by Phidias; and is full as large as that in brass in the Acropolis at Athens. There are Pictures also painted  
upon



upon the wall by Polygnotus; in one of which Ulysses is represented, when he has slain his rivals; and in the other there is the Expedition of Onatas against Thebes. Near the Statue of the Goddess there is that of Arimnestus, the Platean General against Mardonius. There is a Temple of Eleusinian Ceres, and the Sepulchre of Leitus, the only Platean Chief that returned from Troy. Upon the road to Thebes there is an unfinished Temple of Ceres and Proserpine, with their Bustos.

CHAP. VII.

NOTHING at present remains of the City of Thebes but a few Temples.

CHAP. VIII.

AMONG the ruins of Potniæ there are Statues, which are called the Potnian Goddesses, and a Temple of Bacchus Ægobolus. And upon the road to

P

Thebes



Book IX.

Thebes there is a small piece of ground inclosed, upon which there are several pillars, to denote the spot which opened and swallowed up Amphiaraus.

## C H A P. X.

NEAR one of the gates of Thebes there is the common sepulchre of those who fell, when Alexander attacked that City. There is a Temple of Apollo Ismenius; and in the Portico there are the Statues in marble of Minerva and Mercury, called Pronaoi; the first by the hand of Scopas, and the second by Phidias. The Statue of Apollo is of cedar, and was made by Canachus. There are also the Statues in marble of Heniocha and Pyrrha, the daughters of Creon. Among several Tripods in brass, the most remarkable, both for its antiquity and dignity, is that of Amphitruon, when Hercules bore the Laurel, as Priest of the Temple.

C H A P.



CHAP. XI.

THERE is the Sepulchre of the Children of Hercules by Megara, and several obscure figures in basso relievo, called Pharmacidæ; and a Temple of Hercules Promachus, with his Statue in marble by Xenocritus and Eubios; and one in wood also by Dædalus. Most of the labours of Hercules are represented in basso relievo, upon the Pediment, by Praxiteles. There are likewise two colossal Statues, in Pentelican marble, of Hercules and Minerva, by Alcamenes: and close to the Temple there is a Gymnasium and a Stadium, which are called by the name of Hercules.

Book IX.

CHAP. XII.

THERE is an Altar and a Statue consecrated to Minerva, in the open air, by Cadmus. Near to which there is a

P 2

Statue



Book IX. Statue of Bacchus, of solid brass, by Onassimedes; but the Statue of Cadmus was by the sons of Praxiteles. There is also a Statue of Pronomus, a celebrated performer upon the flute.

## C H A P. XV.

THERE is a Statue of Epaminondas, with an Elegy inscribed upon the Pedestal.

## C H A P. XVI.

THERE is a Temple of Ammon, with his Statue by Calamis, which were dedicated by Pindar; where there is a Hymn of his inscribed upon a triangular pillar. Near to which there is the Observatory of Tiresias, and a Temple of Fortune, who holds the infant God Pluto in her arms; and they have a tradition, that the face and hands were made by Xenophon the Athenian.

There



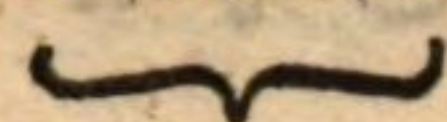
There are three exceeding ancient Statues of Venus in wood, dedicated by Harmonia, the wife of Cadmus. The first is the Celestial, the second the Popular, and the third is called Apostrophia. There is a Temple of Ceres the Lawgiver, which was formerly the house of Cadmus. The Statue of the Goddess is only visible as far as the breast, the lower part being covered with brass shields taken from the Lacedemonians at Leuctra. There is a Theatre and a Temple of Bacchus Lyfius, with a Statue of Semele, and her Sepulchre: where are likewise the Monuments of the sons and daughters of Amphion.

CHAP. XVII.

AND not far from thence there is a Temple of Diana Euclea, whose Statue is by Scopas; and just before the Temple there is a lion in marble, dedicated



Book IX.



by Hercules. There are the Statues also of Apollo Boedromius, and of Mercury Agoræus; which last was the gift of Pindar; and there are two marble Statues also of Minerva Zofteria.

## C H A P. XVIII.

UPON the road to Chalcis there is the Monument of Melanippus, the most renowned of the Theban Chiefs when they were besieged by the Argives. Near to which are the Sepulchres of the sons of Oedipus, and likewise of Tiresias, and of Hector the son of Priam.

## C H A P. XIX.

AT Teumessus there is a Temple of Minerva Telchinia; and upon a hill near Glissas there is one of Jupiter the Supreme, with his Statue. At Mycaleffus there is a Temple of Ceres Mycaleffia. At Aulis there is a Temple of Diana, with two of her Statues in marble; one



one of which has torches in her hand, and the other seems to be shooting with a bow. Book IX.

### CHAP. XX.

AT Delium there are the Statues of Diana and Latona. In the Temple of Bacchus at Tanagra there is a curious Statue of the God, of Parian marble, by Calamis, and another of a Triton without a head.

### CHAP. XXII.

THERE are also the Temples of Themis, of Venus, and of Apollo, of Mercury Criophorus, and of Mercury Promachus. Near to which there is a Theatre, a Portico, and a Monument of Corinna the Poetess, with her pourtrait in the Gymnasium, which is adorned with a diadem, which was given her upon the victory which she obtained over Pindar. By her picture she must



Book IX.  have been one of the greatest beauties of the age. In the City of Anthedon there are the Temples of the Cabiri and of Proserpine, with her Statue in marble; and there is that of Bacchus, with his Statue. There are also the Sepulchres of the sons of Iphimedeia and Alceus, who were slain by Apollo.

#### CHAP. XXIII.

AT Thebes there is a Gymnasium and a Stadium of Iolaus, with his heroic Monument; and in the Hippodromus there is the Monument of Pindar. In Acræphnium there is a Temple and Statue of Bacchus, and a Temple of Apollo Ptous. At Larymna there is a Temple of Bacchus, with his Statue in an upright posture.

#### CHAP. XXIV.

AT Copæ there are the Temples of Ceres, Bacchus, and Serapis; and at Hyettus



Hyettus there is one also of Jupiter, with a Statue, but worked (after the earliest manner) very rudely. At Curtones there is a Temple of Apollo, with his Statue and that of Diana; as also a Temple of the Nymphs.

CHAP. XXV.

NEAR one of the gates of Thebes there is a Monument of Menœceus, the son of Creon; and a pillar erected, with a shield in marble, upon the spot where the sons of Oedipus slew each other. There are the ruins of Pindar's house, and a Temple of the Goddess Dindymene, with her Statue of Pentelican marble, and sitting on a throne of the same. There is a Temple of Themis, with her Statue in marble; a Temple of the Fates, and of Jupiter, with his Statue in marble. There is a Statue of Hercules Rinocoloustus; and about three miles off there is a Temple of the Cabiri.

CHAP.



## C H A P. XXVI.

Book IX.

NEAR to which there is a Temple of Hercules Hippodotus; and a Temple and Statue of Neptune Onchestius: and at Theſpia a braſs Statue of Jupiter Sates, of Bacchus, of Fortune, of Health, of Minerva Ergane, and Plutus.

## C H A P. XXVII.

THERE is a very ancient and rude marble Statue of Cupid; but afterwards Praxiteles made one in Pentelican marble; and Lyſippus made another in braſs, which were carried to Rome: but at preſent there is one by Menodorus, which is a copy of that of Praxiteles; as alſo a Venus and a Phryne in marble by Praxiteles. There is a Temple of Venus Melænis, a Forum and a Theatre, where there is Heſiod's ſtatue in braſs; and a Victory in braſs alſo. Not far from thence there is a Temple  
of



of the Muses, with their Statues in marble, of a small size, and a Temple of Hercules. Book IX.

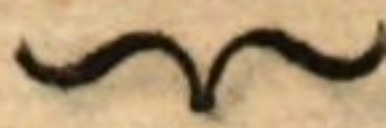
CHAP. XXIX.

UPON mount Helicon there is a Statue of Eupheme, the nurse of the Muses, and of the Poet Linus.

CHAP. XXX.

THE three first Statues of the Muses are by Cephisodotus; and the next three are by Strongylion, (who was extremely excellent in carving of oxen and horses) and the last three were made by Olympiothenes. There is also an Apollo and Mercury in brass, playing in competition upon the Lyre; and another of Bacchus, in an upright posture; and all three are by Lysippus. There are besides these the Statues of several celebrated Poets and Musicians: among which there is a Statue of the Poet and Musician Thamyris, the son of the nymph Argiopa,  
an



Book IX.  an inhabitant of Parnassus ; with Arion sitting upon a Dolphin, and Hesiod with his Lyre.

## C H A P. XXXI.

THERE is also a Statue of Arsinoe, the wife of Ptolomy: She is represented sitting upon an Ostrich, which is of brass. There is also a Doe giving suck to Telephus, the infant son of Hercules; and the images of an ox, and of Priapus, the son of Bacchus and Venus. Among many other tripods, there is that which was won at Chalcis by Hesiod.

## C H A P. XXXII.

IN the town of Creusa I saw nothing but a painted model of a Bacchus, in a private house. At Thisbe there is a Temple of Hercules in an upright posture in marble: and at Tipha there is also a Temple of Hercules. At Haliartus there is a monument of Lyfander, the Lacedemonian admiral.

C H A P.



CHAP. XXXIII.

AND there is an heroic monument of Cecrops the son of Pandion; and another of the Augur Tiresias. There is also a Temple of the Goddesses called Praxidice; besides some others in a ruinous condition. At Alalcomene there is a Temple of Minerva, in which there was her Statue in ivory; but it was taken away by Sylla.

Book IX.

CHAP. XXXIV.

UPON the road to Coronea you see the Temple of Minerva Itonia, with her Statue and that of Jupiter in brass, by Agoracritus, the disciple and favourite of Phidias. There are also the Statues of the Graces, which have been dedicated in my time. There is a Temple of Juno, with an ancient Statue, holding the Sirens in her hands. Upon mount Libethrius there are the Statues of the Muses



Book IX.  Muses and the Nymphs called Libethrides. And at the mountain Laphystius there is a Temple of Jupiter Laphystius, with his Statue in marble: and a little higher there is a Temple of Jupiter Charops.

## C H A P. XXXVIII.

IN Orchomenus there is a Temple of Bacchus; but the most ancient is that of the Graces. The best of the marble Statues have been dedicated since my time: but the Treasury of Minyas, the father of Orchomenus, is not only equal to any thing in Greece, but in any part of the world beside: it is a rotunda of marble, and built with a cupola; the upper stone of which is the key-stone of the building. There are the Sepulchres of Minyas and of Hesiod. Not far from Orchomenus there is the Image of a Spectre in brass upon a stone base; and a Temple of Hercules, with his Statue.

C H A P.



## CHAP. XXXIX.

NEAR Lebadea there is a Temple of Book IX.  
Hercina, in which there is the Statue  
of a Virgin holding a goose in her hand;  
beside two others of Æsculapius and  
Hygia, with dragons twisted round their  
Sceptres. Here is a Temple of Tropho-  
nius, with a Statue of Æsculapius by  
Praxiteles; and a Temple of Ceres, fur-  
named Europa; with a Statue of Jupiter  
Pluvius, in the open air. There are  
the Temples also of Proserpine the  
Huntress, and of Jupiter furnamed the  
King. In another Temple there are  
the Statues of Saturn, of Juno, and of  
Jupiter, and a Temple of Apollo. In  
Trophonius's cave there is a Statue which  
is said to have been made by Dædalus;  
and the shield of Aristomenes, the Mes-  
senian chief, remains there at this day.

CHAP.



## C H A P. XL.

Book IX.

THERE is a trophy erected by Sylla upon his victory over Taxilus, the general of Mithridates: and there is Agamemnon's scepter, which is held in the utmost veneration.

## C H A P. XLI.

FOR it is firmly believed to be the same which Vulcan made for Jupiter; and is thought to be the only genuine specimen of that God's work, which is in being at present. Upon the top of the mountain there is a small Statue of Jupiter.

B O O K



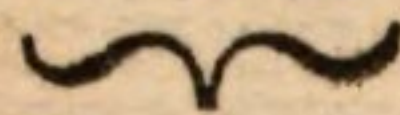


BOOK THE TENTH.  
OF THE  
TERRITORIES  
OF  
PHOCIS.

CHAP. IV.

✱✱✱✱ T Panopeus there is a Tem-  
✱✱ A ✱✱ ple of unbaked brick, with a  
✱✱✱✱ Statue of Prometheus: and  
there is a sort of clay that has the odour  
of an human person; and which is be-  
lieved to have been the same out of  
which Prometheus formed the human  
species. At Daulis there is a very an-  
cient Statue of Minerva in her Temple.

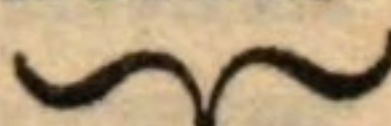
Book X.



Q CHAP.



## C H A P. V.

Book X.  


UPON the road to Delphos there is a magnificent building called Phocic, for the assembly of the States; it is supported on the inside in a very grand manner by pillars. At the upper end of which there is a Statue of Jupiter sitting upon a throne, with Juno upon his right hand, and Minerva upon his left. Spintharus was the architect of the Temple, which is at present at Delphos.

## C H A P. VIII.

AT the entrance of the city of Delphos there are four Temples; one of which is ruinous, and another is without Statues: the third has a few of the Roman Emperors images; and the fourth is called by the name of Minerva Pronœa. And the Statue of the Goddess, which stands in the Vestibulum,  
is



is larger than that which is within the Temple; and was the gift of the Mafilians. They also gave a brass shield; and there was one of gold, which was the gift of Cræsus; which was taken away by Philomelus. The fountain Castalia is near the Gymnasium.

CHAP. IX.

PAUSANIAS says that he makes no mention of the gifts of the victorious Musicians and Athletæ at the public games, as not being of sufficient consequence: but Phyallus of Crotona, says he, deserves our notice, and has his Statue there. At the entrance of the Temple there is a bull in brass by Theopropus of Ægina. There are the Statues of Apollo and Victory, and the ablest heroes of the place, viz. of Callisto the daughter of Lycaon; and the Statues of Arcas, (who gave the name to the country of Arcadia) with five more. These



Book X.

Statues were made by Pausanias of Apollonia, Dædalus of Sicyon, and Antiphanes of Argos, and were presented by the people of Tegea. The following Statues were given by the Lacedæmonians, viz. Castor and Pollux, Jupiter, Apollo, Diana, and Lyfander crowned by Neptune; with Abas, Hermon, Aracus, and Erianthes, with nine Statues more; which last were by the hand of Tifander: and the seventeen following were made by Alypus, Patrocles, and Canachus. The horse in brass, which was given by the Argives, and was cast by Antiphanes, was in imitation of that which was drawn into Troy.

## C H A P. X.

AND from the inscription upon the base it appears, that the Statues following were made from the tenth of the spoils at Marathon, viz. Minerva, Apollo, Miltiades, Erectheus, Cecrops, Pandion, Celeus,



Celeus, and Antiochus; Ægeus, Acamis, Codrus, Theseus, and Phyleus; all which were made by Phidias. The Athenians dedicated also those of Antigonus, Demetrius, and Ptolomæus. The next that we are to observe are the Statues of Adrastus and Tydeus, the descendants of Prætus, Capaneus, Eteocles, Polynices, Hippomedon, and Alitherfes. There is the chariot of Amphiaraus, with his charioteer Baton standing in it. These were given by the Argives, and were made by Hypatodorus and Aristogiton: besides which the Argives sent those of Sthenelus, Alcmaeon, Promachus, Therfander, Ægialeus, Euryalus and Diomedes, Danaus, Hypermnestra, Lynceus, with many of the descendants of Perseus and Hercules; the horses in brass of the Tarentines, and the female Messapian captives; which last were made by Agelades.



## C H A P. XI.

Book X.



THE Cnidians presented the Statues of the founder Triopas standing by a horse, Latona, Apollo, and Diana shooting at Tityus. There are several Statues also dedicated by the inhabitants of the island of Lipara; and the brass goat was given by the people of Cleonæ; and the Athenians built a Portico, in which they have hung up brass rostrums of ships and shields.

## C H A P. XII.

THERE is a quadrangular Mercury.

## C H A P. XIII.

THERE is the head of a Buffler in brass, given by Dropion king of Pæonia; over-against which there is the Statue of a man in armour, with those of Apollo, Minerva, and Diana, with Ammon in a chariot, Apollo catching a stag, and Achilles



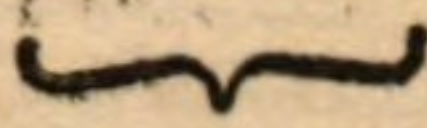
Achilles on horse-back. There are also several brass Statues, besides those of Jupiter, of Ægina, and of Apollo. And in another place Apollo and Hercules have hold of a tripod, endeavouring to force it from each other; but Latona and Diana are endeavouring to pacify Apollo; and Minerva is asswaging Hercules. There was a golden tripod, supported by a dragon in brass, which was given by the Greeks as an acknowledgment to the Deity for the victory at Plataea: the golden part of which is taken away, but the brass dragon remains. There are also several equestrian Statues, and others; as Opis king of the Iapiges, in a dying posture, and the hero Taras and Phalanthus standing by him, with a dolphin not far from him.

CHAP. XIV.

THERE is a wolf in brass, and a gilt Statue of Phryne, made and dedicated by her lover Praxiteles.



## CHAP. XV.

Book X.  


THERE is the figure of a bull, and four Statues of Apollo: that of them which is furnamed Sitalcas, is thirty-five cubits high. There are the Statues of many Commanders, of Diana, of Minerva, and two of Apollo; several captains on horse-back, and a gilt figure of Minerva holding a palm of brass; with a chariot in which Battus is crowned by the nymph Lybia, and of which Cyrene is the charioteer. Near to which there is a Statue of Apollo.

## CHAP. XVI.

OF all the gifts of the Lydian kings, there remains no more than the iron base of a vase, which was presented by Halyattes; and which was made by Glaucus of Chios, who was the first that found out the art of working in iron: and it appears to have been performed  
with



with uncommon skill. There is a Statue of Hermione by Calamis, and one of Eurydamus and a goat, with a bull in brass; and the Statues of several chiefs, besides those of Apollo and Diana. The Liparæans dedicated twenty Statues to Apollo; of whom also there is a small Statue, which the people of Delphi say is the most ancient, and likewise the first offering which was made to the Temple.

CHAP. XVII.

THE Sardinians sent a Statue in brass, which they called by the name of their founder.

CHAP. XVIII.

THE next are the figures of a horse, of a Minerva, an Apollo, and an ass in brass. There are several figures in brass likewise, which were dedicated by the Orneatæ. There is one also of Hercules fighting with the Hydra; and both the figures are of iron, and were made by Tisagoras.





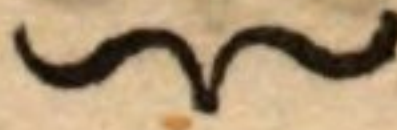
Tifagoras. And in Pergamus there are the heads of a lion and a boar in iron, dedicated to Bacchus. The next we are to take notice of is a brass lion, an Apollo, and a woman in armour. The gilt Statue is the Effigies of Gorgias the Leontine, and given by himself.

## C H A P. XIX.

NEAR to which is the Statue of Scyllis, the wonderful diver; but that of his daughter was taken away by Nero; both of which were given by the Amphictyons. Near to these there stands a brass head. The Pediment of the Temple is adorned with the figures of Diana, Latona, Apollo, the Muses, a setting sun, Bacchus and the Thyades. The heads of all these figures were made by Praxias, a disciple of Calamis; and there are affixed to the capitals of the columns shields and arms of gold.



## C H A P. XXIII.

Book X.  


THERE is a Statue of Aleximachus.

## C H A P. XXIV.

THERE is a figure of Homer in brass, upon a pillar. Within the Temple there is an altar to Neptune; as also the Statues of two of the Parcæ, of Jupiter Mœragetes, and of Apollo Mœragetes. In the recess of the Temple there is a golden Statue of Apollo.

## C H A P. XXV.

THERE are also several pictures by Polygnotus; among which there is a representation of the taking of Troy, and also of the embarking of the Greeks. Menelaus's ship is painted also, with the soldiers, sailors, and boys mixed among them; and Phrontis, the master of the vessel, giving his orders. And beneath him there are Ithemænes carrying a vestment,



ment, and Echæax bringing a brass urn; and three more are bringing the tent, whilst Amphialus is setting up another; at whose feet there sits a boy. Phrontis is the only person that is represented with a beard. There are also Briseis, Diomede and Iphis, seeming to admire Helen's beauty, who is sitting; and near her is Eurybates: she is likewise attended by two maid-servants, one of which is tying her sandal; and above her sits Helenus, the son of Priam, dejected and cloathed in purple. Near to him is Meges wounded in the arm, and Lycomedes, the son of Creon, who is wounded in the wrist: but the painter has expressed two other wounds also, viz. one in the heel, and another in the head. Euryalus likewise is wounded in the wrist and the head. Near to Helen are Æthra, the mother of Theseus, with her head shaven, and his son Demophon. There are also several captive Trojan



Trojan women in a mournful posture; among which is Andromache, with her little son just taken from her breast, and Medeficaste, a natural daughter of Priam. These last have veils upon their heads; but the virgin Polyxena's hair is collected and tied in a knot. Nestor also is there represented with a cap on his head, and a spear in his hand: and near him there is a horse rolling upon the shore.

CHAP. XXVI.

AND between Æthra and Nestor there are four other female captives; besides four that are represented lying upon a bed. Epeus is drawn naked, and is throwing down the walls of Troy; and the head only of the Trojan horse appears. In the upper part the head of Polypœtes (the son of Pirithous) is bound with a ribbon. Acamas the son of Theseus has a crested helmet, Ulysses a breast-plate. Ajax approaches the altar with his shield, and Cassandra is sitting upon



Book X.

upon the ground, embracing the Palladium. The sons of Atreus are also there. And upon the shield of Menelaus is represented the dragon that appeared under the altar at Aulis. Neoptolemus is drawn killing Elafus, who is just expiring; and he slays Astynous also, who falls at his knees. There is likewise a little boy taking hold of the altar thro' fear. And upon the altar there is a brass breast-plate, of a different form from those in use at present. And Laodice stands just behind the altar. Medusa is represented holding fast the stone foot of a brass vase with both her hands. Near Medusa there is an old woman, whose head is shaved, and who has a naked child upon her lap, who holds his hands before his eyes for fear.

## C H A P. XXVII.

HERE are also several warriors lying dead; some of which are naked, and others



others with their armour on. Above Corœbus stand Priam, Axion, and Agenor. There is a leopard's skin hanging in the front of Agenor's house, as a signal for the Greeks to spare it. Theano is represented with her sons, viz. Glaucus sitting upon a breast-plate, and Eurymachus upon a stone. Here are also Antenor and his daughter Crino, with a little boy in her arms. All their countenances are full of sorrow. There are also several servants loading an ass with baggage, with a couple of verses by Simonides wrote in the picture, describing its subject, and recording the name and country of the painter.

#### CHAP. XXVIII.

ON the left side of the picture Ulysses is descending to the shades below, to consult Tiresias. In this part you see the river Acheron; in which are quantities of reeds, and the shades as it were



of fish. Old Charon is in his boat, and at his oar. I could not discover who any of the passengers were, except Tellis, who was a grown woman, and Cleobæa, a young virgin, with a basket in her lap, like those which are used at the feasts of Ceres. Upon the bank of the river, a little below the boat, there is a father strangling his ungracious son; and a woman preparing the most excruciating poison for a criminal that has been guilty of sacrilege. Above the heads of these is the Dæmon Eurynomus, who gnaws the flesh from off the bones of the guilty. His complexion is between black and blue, like the flies which are seen upon flesh: he shews his teeth, and sits upon the skin of a vulture. And the next figures are those of Auge and Iphimedia.

## C H A P. XXIX.

ABOVE the last mentioned are Perimedes and Euryloclus, the companions  
of



of Ulysses bringing black rams for the sacrifice. And near to these is one Ocnus in a sitting posture: his name is wrote under him, which is a means the painter has made use of in most, if not all the figures in this history; and which implies, that it was the practice of that age. This same Ocnus is twisting a rope of rushes, which a she-ass is devouring as fast as it is made; which is an emblem of an extravagant wife. Tityus in this picture seems to be quite consumed with long continuance of his pain; being represented almost like a shadow. The next figure is Ariadne sitting upon a rock, and looking at her sister Phædra, who hangs in the air by a cord which she holds with both her hands. And a little lower Chloris lies under the knees of Thya. Next to whom are Procris and Climene, (who looks averse) and also Megara: above which last-mentioned is the daughter of Sal-

R

moneus





moneus sitting upon a rock ; by whom stands Eriphyle, the top of whose fingers appear at the upper part of her garment near her neck. And next is Elpenor, and Ulysses kneeling over a trench, holding his sword over it also ; and Tiresias approaching the trench. Near to whom is Anticlea, the mother of Ulysses, sitting upon a rock. Elpenor's vestment is a kind of matting, after the manner of the mariners. Beneath Ulysses are Theseus and Pirithous : Theseus holds both their swords, and Pirithous looks steadfastly at them.

### CHAP. XXX.

NEXT are the daughters of Pandarus crowned with flowers, and playing at dice ; and Antilochus with one of his feet upon a rock, and supporting his face and his head with both his hands. Agamemnon rests upon his scepter, which is under his arm-pit ; and holds  
a staff



a staff in his hand. Protefilaus is sitting, and looks upon Achilles; above whom stands Patroclus: all of whom are without beards, except Agamemnon. The next is Jaseus taking a ring from the finger of Phocus, the son of Æacus. And above these is Mœra the daughter of Prœtus. Near to whom sit Acteon and his mother upon a stag's skin, laying hold of a fawn with their hands: and near them stands a dog for the chace. Next to Patroclus is Orpheus in a Grecian garment, and sitting upon a rising ground, reclined against a tree, with a lyre in his left hand, and a branch of willow in his right; and Promedon is lying by him. Schedius, the commander of the Phocians at the siege of Troy, is crowned with herbs, and holds a poniard in his hand. And near to him is Pelias, the hair of whose beard and head is white; and he is looking at Orpheus. And just by Pelias sits Tha-



myris, who appears to be in a miserable state, by the raggedness of his dress, the length of his hair and beard, and the total deprivation of his sight; his lyre with broken strings lying abjectly by him. A little higher is Marsyas sitting upon a rock, and the youth Olympus by him, who seems to be learning to play upon the flute.

## C H A P. XXXI.

IN the upper part of the picture next to Acteon are Ajax of Salamis, Palamedes and Therfites at dice, whilst the other Ajax is looking on. This last is dripping with the sea-brine, as if he had been just ship-wrecked. Meleager is looking upon Ajax. Of these last Palamedes is the only person without a beard. In the lower part of the picture, behind the Thracian Thamyras, sits Hector with a sorrowful aspect, and pressing his left knee with both his hands;



hands; behind whom sits Memnon upon a rock, with Sarpedon resting his head upon both his hands, whilst Memnon has his upon Sarpedon's shoulder. These persons have all long beards. Memnon's robe is adorned with the birds called Memnonides: and just by him stands a naked Ethiopian boy. Above whom stands young Paris, without a beard, clapping his hands in a rustic manner, as if he did it to call Penthesilea, who looks at him with an air of contempt. She has the air of a virgin, with a Scythian bow, and a leopard's skin hanging down from her shoulders. The old woman and the young one, who stand a little above, are carrying water in broken pitchers; but we do not know who they are, because there is no other inscription upon them, except that they are persons not initiated. Above these are the nymphs Callisto, Nomia, and Pero. Callisto



 fits upon a bear-skin, and has her feet upon Nomia's lap. There is an abrupt rock behind Callisto, and the women that attend her: towards the top of which Sisyphus is labouring to push up the stone. Not far from whence there is a vessel; near to which stand an old man and a young one, as also an old woman, with several young ones fetching water; but the old one stands by the old man; and what little she has left in her broken pitcher, she pours into the vessel. Below which lies Tantalus in the utmost torture, terrified by the continual apprehension of the fall of an impending rock. If this exceeding long detail should have been intended by Pausanias to belong to more pictures than one, I must confess that I have not discernment enough to perceive where the precise bounds or separations of each different piece ought to be; and therefore I have not presumed to



to assign them: and if such separate pictures are discoverable, they will be as manifest in the Extract, as in the Original; it being made with the greatest fidelity.

Book X.

CHAP. XXXII.

THERE is a noble Theatre close to the sacred enclosure: near to which there is a Statue of Bacchus. In the upper part of the city there is a Stadium of Pentelican marble, built by Herodes Atticus. Upon the road to the top of Parnassus, there is a brass Statue. At Tithorea there are the remains of a Theatre, and a Temple of Minerva, with her Statue. And about nine miles from Tithorea there is a Temple of Æsculapius Archagetas: his Statue is in marble, the beard of which is two feet long. And about five miles off there is a Temple of Isis.

CHAP.



## C H A P. XXXIII.

Book X.  


AT Lilæa there is a Theatre, a Forum and Baths, and the Temples of Apollo and of Diana; whose Statues are upright, of Attic work and Pentelican marble. At Drymea there is a Temple of Ceres Legifera, with a marble Statue in a standing posture.

## C H A P. XXXIV.

IN the road near Elatea there is a Statue in brass of Mnesibulus, a victor in the foot-race. There is also the Statue of Elatus upon a pillar in the Forum. There is a Temple of Æsculapius, with a bearded image; and a Theatre, with a very antient Statue in brass of Minerva. And about two or three miles from thence there is a Temple of Minerva Cranæa with a Portico: her Statue represents her to be in armour, and with a shield, like that at Athens.

C H A P.



CHAP. XXXV.

AT Abas there is a Temple dedicated to Apollo by the emperor Adrian, in which are the Statues of Apollo, Latona, and Diana, in brass; as also a very antient Theatre and Forum. At Hyampolis there are the remains of an antient Forum: and there is a Portico erected by Adrian; where there is also a Temple of Ceres. At Stiris there is a Temple of crude brick, with her Statue of Pentelican marble: near to which there is another, which is exceeding antient, whose hair is bound with a ribbon.

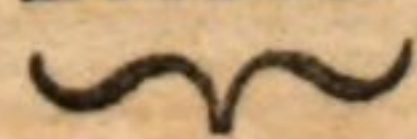
Book X.



CHAP. XXXVI.

AT Ambryfus there is a small Forum, in which many of the marble Statues are broken. There is a Temple also of Diana Dictynnæa, with her Statue in black marble. At Anticyra there are several brass Statues in the Forum. In





the port there is a Temple of Neptune, of a middling size, but the stone has been carefully chosen: his Statue is erect, with one of his feet upon a dolphin, and one of his hands upon his thigh, and in the other he has a trident. There are two Gymnasiums; in the most antient of which there is a Statue in brass of Xenodorus a Pancratiast. There is a fountain which is defended from the Sun by a building supported by pillars.

### CHAP. XXXVII.

AND just without the town there is a Temple of Diana, with her Statue by Praxiteles, something larger than the life: she has a torch in her right hand, a quiver hanging at her shoulders, and a dog upon her left. At Bulis there is a Temple of Diana and of Bacchus, whose Statues are of wood. In Cirrha there is a common Temple dedicated to  
 Apollo,



Apollo, Diana, and Latona; the Statues in which are extremely large, and by Athenian sculptors: among which there is one which is called Adraſtea, rather leſs than the reſt.

C H A P. XXXVIII.

AT Amphiffa there is a very antient and rude Statue of Minerva. In Myonia there is a Temple of Neptune. In Oeanthea there is a Temple of Venus, and another of Diana, with her Statue; but the paintings upon the walls are quite effaced by time. Near the ſea, at Naupaſtus, there is a Temple of Neptune, with his Statue erect in braſs; and another of Diana Ætola, with her Statue in white marble, in the poſture of one that is throwing a dart. The Temple of Æſculapius is at preſent in ruubiſh.

T H E E N D.



Apollo, Diana, and Latona; the Statues in which are extremely large, and by Athenian Sculptors: among which there is one which is called Adrastea, rather less than the rest.

### CHAP. XXXVIII.

At Amphibia there is a very ancient and fine Statue of Minerva. In Myonia there is a Temple of Neptune. In Oenothera there is a Temple of Venus, and another of Diana, with her Statue; but the paintings upon the walls are quite effaced by time. Near the sea, at Naupactus, there is a Temple of Neptune, with his Statue erect in brass; and another of Diana Aetola, with her Statue in white marble, in the posture of one that is throwing a dart. The Temple of Asclepius is at present in ruin.

THE END.



























Pausanias

An Account of the Statues, Pictures, and Temples in Greece

London 1780

A.gr.b. 2405

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10237030-4